

The Ruling Princes, Chiefs
and Leading Personages
in
Rajputana and Ajmer.





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in

Rajputana and Ajmer.

FIFTH EDITION

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THE materials for this work projected in 1890 by Colonel G H Trevor, C S I, Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, were collected from the several States of that province through the Political Officers according to certain specified instructions with regard to arrangement. They were afterwards compiled, at Colonel Trevor's request, and put into their present form by, Mr C S Bayley, C S, then Political Agent, Bikaner, who has drawn on the Rajputana Gazetteer for the historical extracts inserted to render clearer the position of the Ruling Princes, Chiefs and leading families noticed. For purposes of reference, the compilation will, it is hoped, prove useful and supply a recognized want. It must not be regarded as strictly accurate in all details of family history which, as usual, have been supplied from interested sources. They have, however, been checked as far as possible.

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

THE fifth edition of the publication has been enlarged by the addition of the names of leading officials of the Indian States of Rajputana and the title of the book has been changed to “ The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading personages in Rajputana and Ajmer.”

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Spell "Kharyan" as "Khayeran"	
Spell "Bhairon" as "Bhairun" and "Sri" as "Shri"	
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Delete "Bisheshwar Nath	43 "
Add "Shri" before "Jagmal Singh".	
Spell "Dadha" as "Dhadha"	
Add "Devi Singh, Rao of Pugal 38" after Daulat Singh	
Re insert the name of Gulab Singh, Substituting "Rajasar" for "Bogher" and	
"40" for "41"	
After "Hir Singh, Thakur of Bidasar" insert "Hir Singh Thakur of Sankhu 40"	
Spell "Tihra" as "Thura"	
Add "Shri" after "Maharaj" and delete "41" after "29" against "Jagmal	
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The Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Leading Personages in Rajputana and Ajmer.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.

[Contributed by Sir Alfred Lyall, K C B, to the Gazetteer of Rajputana, dated 1879]

THE faint outlines which can be traced of the condition of the country now called Rajputana, for one or two centuries before the Muhammadans invaded Upper India, indicate that it was subject for the most part to two or three very powerful tribal dynasties. Of these, the dynasty of the Rathor family, which ruled at Kanauj, appears to have had the widest dominion, for the early Arabian geographers make the frontier of Kanauj conterminous with Sind, and Al-Masudi styles the Kanauj monarch one of the kings of Sind. However this may be, it seems certain that the Kanauj territory extended far westward beyond the Jumna into Rajputana, while much of the south-western part was included within the limits of another great kingdom which had its capital in Gujarat. Other tribal dynasties succeeded, and in the eleventh century, about the period of the first Muhammadan inroad into the interior of Northern India, the leading tribes were the Solankhyas of Anhilwara in Gujarat, the Chauhans at Ajmer, and the Rathors at Kanauj. The Gehlot clan had established itself in the Mewar country which is still held by the Sesodias, a sept of the Gehlots. The Rathoris and Sodas held the north-western deserts, where they are still dwelling, and the Kachhwaha clan had occupied the eastern tracts about Jaipur, now their Chief's capital.

The desert which lies between Sind and Rajputana appears to have sheltered the tribes from any serious inroads of the Arabs who reigned in Sind, but from the north-west their territory was more exposed. Thus the first Musalman invasions found Rajput dynasties seated in all the chief cities of the north and ruling large territories throughout the rich Gangetic plains, at Lahore, Delhi, Kanauj, and Ajudhya. Mahmud of Ghazni marched to Kanauj, in 1017 A. D., and reached Multan, a few years later he subdued Lahore, and in 1024 he made his celebrated expedition to Somnath in Gujarat, marching from Multan across the Rajput countries to Ajmer. The Solankhyas of Anhilwara were overcome, but the Rajputs barred Mahmud's return by Ajmer, and he was forced to find his way back through the Sind deserts.

In 1170 a furious war broke out between the Solankhyas of Anhilwara and the Chauhans of Ajmer, in which the former

were defeated, and about the same time began the famous feud between the Chauhans and the Rathors of Kanauj. These dissensions weakened the dynasties, nevertheless when Shahab-ud-din began his invasions, the Chauhans fought hard before they were driven out of Delhi and Ajmer in 1193 A. D. Next year Kanauj was taken and the Rathor princes, utterly broken in the Gangetic Doab, emigrated to the country which they have since ruled in North-Western Rajputana. But Ajmer was still sharply disputed, though Kutb-ud-din, Shahab-ud-din's Governor in India, managed at last to drive back the tribes, united to contest his occupation of the middle countries, and to force his way through them again into Gujarat. Ajmer and Anhilwara, the former Rajput capitals, were garrisoned by his troops, and the Musalmans appear gradually to have overawed, if they did not entirely reduce, the open country between and about these two places, having garrisoned the fortresses and secured the natural outlets of Rajputana towards Gujarat on the south-west and the Jumna on the north-east. The effect was probably to press back the clans more into the outlying districts, where a more difficult and less inviting country afforded a second line of defence against the foreigner, a line which they have held successfully up to the present day. The existing capitals of the modern States indicate the positions to which the earlier chiefs retreated. One clan (the Bhatias) had before this founded Jaisalmer in the extreme north-west, having been driven across the Sutlej by the Ghaznavi conquerors. The Rathors settled down among the sands of Marwar, the Sesodias pushed inward from north-east and south-west, concentrating on the Mewar plateau behind the scraps of the Aravallis, while the Jadauns were protected by the hills and ravines that lie along the Chambal. From these and other migrations and settlements grew up gradually, with varying features and constantly shifting territory, the States now governed by the Rajput chiefs, the non-Rajput States being of a very different and much more recent formation. The larger States represent the acquisitions of the more powerful and predominant clans; the smaller States are either the separate conquests of a sept that parted company from the main clan or the appanage of some Chief who set up independently. They have all, in fact, a very similar origin. When the dominant families of a clan lost their dominion in the fertile regions of the north-west, one part of the clan seems to have remained in the conquered country, while another part, probably the defeated Chief's kinsmen and followers, went off westward and carved out another, though much poorer, dominion. They were gradually hemmed up into parts of the country productive enough to yield food and rent, and defensible against the great armies of the foreigner. Having then made a settlement and built a city of refuge, each clan started on an interminable course of feuds and forays, striving to enlarge its borders at the cost of its neighbour. When the land grew too strait for the support of the Chief's family and of the increas-

ed clan, a band would assemble under some new leader and go forth to plant itself elsewhere. In this way the whole of Rajputana appears to have been parted off among the clans which we find there now, and the territories that have been gradually rounded off and consolidated by incessant friction are now called States, under the rule of the Chief of the clan dominant. Of course the original type of tribal dominion has been modified, towns have grown up round the ancient forts, and the Chiefs have, in some instances, modernized their status towards the likeness of a territorial king. Nevertheless, on the whole, these States are still essentially the possessions of clans, and, as such, can be defined and distinguished territorially, nor is the political nature or tenure of these States properly intelligible without bearing their origin in mind. Setting aside, then, the two Jat States and the Muhammadan principality of Tonk, we may describe Rajputana as the region within which the pure-blooded Rajput States have maintained their independence under their own chieftains, and have kept together their primitive societies ever since their principal dynasties in Northern India were cast down and swept away by the Musalman irruption. Of the States of Rajputana, eighteen belong to the first rank in the Empire, being under treaty with the Imperial Government, and of these eighteen, fifteen are still ruled by the Chiefs of Rajput clans or families, two of the other three belonging to Jat families and one to a Muhammadan dynasty. A sixteenth Rajput State is Shahpura which has no treaty with the Empire, and which differs from the others both as to its origin and as to the nature of its political connections.

The Chief of Shahpura holds his lands by distinct grants from two different superiors, the Rana of Mewar and the Empire. The sixteen Rajput States may be arranged according to the different clans which founded them, and to which the ruling family of necessity belongs in the following manner —

Clan	Sub division or sept	State
Rathor		Jodhpur (Marwar) Bikaner.
Sesodia		Kishangarh Mewar (Udaipur) Banswara Dungarpur Partabgarh Shahpura
Chauhan	Hara	Bundi
Jadaun	Deoria	Kotah
	Bhati	Sirohi
Kichhwaha		Karauli
Jhala	Naruka	Jaisalmer Jaipur Alwar Jhalawar

The small Chiefship of Khetri in the Shaikhawati district of Jaipur is held on a double tenure of the same kind as that of Shahpura, as the Chief holds one part of his territory, the pargana of Kot Puthi, by a grant made on behalf of the British Government by Lord Lake in 1803 and subsequently confirmed as a free gift in perpetuity. On the eastern border of Rajputana, beyond the States of Bundi and Kotah, are seven estates called the seven Kotis held by seven Rajput families of the Ilara clan which belong to a peculiar political arrangement.

There are other minor Chiefs of a similar class in different parts of Rajputana, who claimed some kind of privileged status and separate jurisdiction under the ruling power of the State within which their lands are included. This claim is usually by virtue of having descended from a distant stock, or of having originally conquered and maintained their lands without aid or commission from the State's ruler, but on their own score and venture, they nevertheless pay tribute to the State's Chief and are subject to his general authority. Such are the Chiefs of Sikar in Jaipur, of Nimrana in Alwar, of Fatehgarh in Kishangarh (though he pays no tribute), and of Kushalgarh in Banswara, though the last-mentioned Chief, (who also holds lands of Ratlam) has been withdrawn from direct subordination to Banswara. The Bhil Chiefs of the Mewar hill tracts belong to a slightly different category, though they assert internal independence of Udaipur, and the Thakur of Lawa, a small feudatory, has, for peculiar reasons, been declared separate from Tonk, to which he was subordinate up to 1870. Besides these minor or mediatized Chiefships, there are other gradations of status and privilege, but their classification becomes indistinct as it descends, shading off into the great estate-holder and head of a branch family of the Chief's blood with high rank and formal hereditary privileges rather than separate political jurisdiction.

The remaining three States of the first class, not being under Rajput Chiefs, are of a different origin and growth. The State of Tonk was formed out of the convention which allowed the famous Amir Khan to hold certain lands which he possessed in 1817, it consists of six separate districts, of which three only are within the administrative province of Rajputana. The Jat States of Bharatpur and Dholpur are the other two, the first is governed by the descendant of the bold and adroit land-holders who raised themselves to the rank and power of territorial Chiefs during the confusion of the eighteenth century, the second, Dholpur, is the territory remaining with a family that had gained distinction earlier, though it first acquired political independence in the same century and under similar circumstances. But whereas the Bharatpur Chief kept his territory intact, and even increased it during the contest between the Mahiattas and the English at the beginning of this century, the Dholpur Chief in

the same period lost a great part of his acquisitions. These two States, lying as they do outside Central India, did not fall within the range of the treaties of 1817-18. These States, therefore, are governed each by a family of the Jat tribe, which gives to that particular tribe a sort of precedence and privilege in the State, but their constitution is by no means tribal in the meaning with which that word applies to the territory of a Rajput clan. In Tonk the descendant of Amir Khan is an autocratic Nawab of the ordinary Indian type.

It has been explained that the existing Rajput States trace their historic descent from the ancient tribal settlements in this part of India, and as they differ in origin from the great majority of States in other parts of the Empire, so do they in political constitution. A Rajput State, where its peculiar structure has been least modified, means the territory over which a particular clan or division of a clan claims dominion for its Chief and political predominance for itself by right of occupation or conquest. A Rajput Chief is the head of a clan which have for many centuries been lords of the soil, or of the greater part of it, lying within the State's limits, and, as a ruler, instead of being an absolute despot, he exercises a jurisdiction more or less limited over an aristocracy consisting principally of his kinsmen and connections, while in the cities and throughout the districts not within the estates of the great fief-holders his authority is absolute. In the Western States, where the original type is best preserved, the dominant clans are still much in the position which they took up on first entry upon the land, and there we find all the territory (with exceptions in favour of particular grantees) still parcelled out among the Rajputs, mainly among the branch families of the dominant clan and their offshoots. All over the west it would be difficult to find a single important estate not held by a Rajput. The supreme governing authority in a Rajput State is, of course, in the hands of the hereditary Chief of the dominant clan, who is supposed to be the nearest legitimate descendant in direct male line from the founder of the State, according to the genealogy of the tribe. But even primogeniture has been required to qualify up to a low standard of competency, and when direct heirs fail, the Chief may be chosen from any branch of the stock group, the choice sometimes going from one branch to another according to critical needs and circumstances. The right of adoption by a Rajput Chief of his successor according to law and customs, on failure of natural heirs, has been formally recognized by the British Government.

When the succession is disputed, the Imperial Government is often forced to step in and arbitrate and decide. The interior economy of a complete Rajput family has often suggested the analogy of feudalism, though in fact there are essential differences. There is, however, a chain of mutual authority and subordination which runs from the Chief by gradations downwards to the possessor of one or more villages. The lands are

for the most part divided off and inherited among the branch families of the dominant clan, some considerable estates being held by families of a different clan who have come in by marriage or by anterior settlement in the country. Very large estates are held by the hereditary heads of the branch septs which have spread out from the main stock and by kindred families which are as boughs to the great branches. These estates are owned and inherited by Chiefs, who much resemble the State Chief in miniature, where they are strong and independent. The relations of these minor Chiefs to the State Chief differ very much in different States, in the best preserved States of the west and south-west they exercise almost complete jurisdiction each within his own domain proper and their obedience to any unusual command of the State Chief depends on his power to enforce it. They pay him certain dues or assessed contributions rated upon their income and regulated by immemorial custom, they are bound to render military service against the foreigner and against rebels, to make additional emergent contributions in war time, and their lands are usually rated at so many horse-men or footmen to be furnished yearly for the ordinary public service. The number of followers to be maintained may depend on the value of the land and upon the rank and consequence of the estate-holder. At every succession to an estate the heir is bound to do homage to the Chief and to pay a fine of some value—these acts being essential to entry into legal possession of his inheritance. He also pays some customary dues of a feudal nature and is bound to personal attendance at certain periods and occasions. In the States of the west, belonging to the Rathor and Sesodia clans, the domains of all the subordinate Chiefs are rated at a certain valuation of annual rent-roll, and for every thousand rupees a certain number of armed men must be provided for the State's service. In some States this service has been commuted for cash payment, but the great land-holders have usually resisted this change, which obviously tends to increase the Chief's power and to lessen their own. Disobedience to a lawful summons or order involves sequestration of lands, if the Chief can enforce it, but it is rare that an estate is confiscated outright and annexed to Crown lands, as the whole federation of minor Chiefs would be against such an absorption if there were any practical alternative. So long as the minor Chiefs fulfil their customary obligations, they hold their estates on conditions as well founded and defined as those on which the ruling Chief governs his territory, and their tenure is often just as ancient, and their authority, within their own limits often as absolute.

In fact the system upon which the land is distributed among the branch families and other great hereditary land-holders, is the basis of the political constitution of a Rajput State and forms its characteristic distinction. And this system is not, speaking accurately, feudal, though it has grown in certain States into something very like feudalism. The tenure of the great clans-

men involves military service and payment of financial aids, but its source is to be found in the original clan occupation of the lands and in the privileges of kinship and purity of descent from the original occupants or conquerors. The subordinate Chiefs really claim to be coparceners with the rulers in their right to dominion over the soil and to the fruits of it. Of course this constitutional principle has been much changed in practice in many of the States, especially since the Mahrattas disorganized Rajputana at the end of the last century. In the Eastern Rajput States, which were most exposed to the attacks of Mughal, Mahiatta, and Pathan, the clan system has been much effaced politically, and some Chiefs have centralized their power so as to obtain almost absolute jurisdiction over the whole of their territories, moreover, the Rajputs are very few among the population of some of these States. In Kotah the clan system was almost extinguished by Zalim Singh, who brought the land mainly under direct fiscal management and substituted his own armed police for the feudal contingents. In Bundi some relations of the Chief still hold large grants, but without any independent jurisdiction. Bharatpur and Dholpur are Jat States in which the Chief's power is supreme, and in the Muhammadan State of Tonk the Rajput land-holders have been inevitably depressed while the Government is of the ordinary Muhammadan type. So that, whereas in the north and west a ruling Chief would hardly break through the compact front which his clansmen could at once oppose to any serious political encroachment and has a dubious jurisdiction within the domains of his leading kinsmen, in the east and south a Chief has his State more or less directly under his own executive power and a people of whom his clansmen form a small part. In the small Eastern State of Karauli, however, the clan system is still vigorous.

Around and below the great minor Chiefs and families are the kinsfolk, who belong to the same sept of the clan, and who hold land of more or less extent, either independently of their head or on a sort of grant from him. In Western Rajputana there are large tracts of lands held by groups of Rajput proprietors, who represent a settlement anterior to, or at least coeval with, that of the dominant clan, which settlement may have been either that of an alien clan that has kept its lands undisturbed, or of a distinct sept belonging to the ruling clan. Some of the alien clans have been brought in later by marriage alliances or by having come as a contingent to aid the Chief of the country in some hard-fought war or distant expedition, services for which they received an allotment of land. The heads of these alien families often hold high rank in the State.

The administrative business of a State usually falls into several different departments which are under hereditary officials—a very important class, of which the members almost always belong to particular castes and families—rarely to a Rajput clan. In some States the highest offices belong by heritage to a great

kinsman of the Chief, though these offices are apt to become honorary, as they have become in Europe and the real power gets into the hands of very acute instruments of the Chief's good pleasure. It is often imprudent to place much authority in the hands of a leading noble, nor are the Thakurs usually qualified for the transaction of affairs, while they would rather look down upon official duties unless accompanied by very substantial rank and influence. In fact, the condition of internal government in Rajputana much resembles what has passed in Europe, the ruler seeks to strengthen himself at the cost of the nobles, the nobles are on the watch against the encroachments of the ruler, and the officials are the astute men of business, the *gens de la robe* of Europe, expert in law and finance, whose aid in such times has always been so essential to the ruler. As the tendency of all office in Rajputana is to become hereditary, and as the right of the children and relations of an official to be provided for in the public service is universally recognized, the Chief is always surrounded by a crowd of qualified claimants. Several of the official families are descended from persons of the writing commercial castes who accompanied the earliest immigration of the ruling Chiefs into the country.

The great estate-holders, called the Thakurs, live most of the year in their forts on their own lands, and in the west they manage their own domains with little State interference, distributing justice and collecting their taxes and rents. When some complainant has interest enough to get an appeal seriously taken up at head-quarters, or when some disorder or deed of notorious violence has created scandal, the ruling Chief interposes vigorously, though the matter is usually settled by a fine or a present. Where the Thakurs are most independent, they go little to Court, though there is usually a fixed period when each man of rank is bound to attend on his Chief, and on great occasions they all assemble.

Where their separate status and power have been much reduced, they gravitate towards the level of privileged courtiers, whose places in the Chief's presence and at ceremonies are regulated by very minute etiquette. But a turbulent noble of the old school does not much enjoy a visit to Court, where there are usually long outstanding accounts to settle with astute officials, he goes there well attended by kinsfolk, and fences himself in his town house, where he occasionally stood a siege in the last generation, and was sometimes murdered. It may be said that all the internal disorders of Rajputana since 1818, which were serious and widespread, up to recent years, have been caused entirely by disputes between the ruling Chiefs and their nobles; the Chiefs striving to always depress and break down the power of the great kinsmen, the nobles being determined to restrict the strength of their ruler. The Mahiatta invasion and usurpations had much diminished the strength of the State's ruler, on the other hand the English supremacy is favourable to him, and the

inclination of an English Government is naturally toward support of the central administration. Noi has the time of armed resistance by nobles to the Chief yet passed* away in the west and south-west, where a Thakur will still, if aggrieved, hold out as long as he can in the ancestral fort, and if the fort is made too hot for him, take to the wilds with his kinsmen and become an outlaw and leader of banditti. Usually these proceedings end in compromise and reconciliation.

* This was written in 1879

CHAPTER II.

Rathor States.

(*Jodhpur, Bikaner and Kishengarh*)

The Rathors claim their descent from Rama, the deified king of Ajodhya. They were originally known as Rashtra Kuta (highest in the country). This word after passing through Prakrit, has crystalised into "Rathor". Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka in the Deccan in 264 B C and in the inscriptions of later date, their first known king is Abhimannu of the 5th Century A D, from whose time their history is increasingly clear.

As mentioned in the last chapter, the original capital of the Rathor clan was Kanauj. On the capture of this city by Shahab-ud-din in 1194 A D, the dynasty, which according to tradition, ruled fourteen centuries, was expelled and Siapi, the grandson or nephew of Jai Chand, the last Chief, started on a pilgrimage to Dwarka. On his way he halted at Pali in Marwar where, having won the favour of the local Brahmins by repelling bands of marauders, he eventually settled. Rao Asthanji, his son, who took Idar from the Bhils, gave it to his brother, Soning. He and his descendants increased their lands until Chonda, 11th in descent from Siapi, consolidated the Rathor power by usurping Mandore from the Parihars in about 1381 A D and making it his capital. It was the Rathor capital for about 80 years and served as a convenient base for further annexations.

In 1420, Rao Rir Mal succeeded to the Gadi. He played an important part in the Mewar politics where he was assassinated while attempting to usurp the throne of infant Rana Kumbha. The next ruler was Jodhaji, who, in 1459, founded the city of Jodhpur. Rao Jodhaji had fourteen sons, the eldest Rao Satalji succeeded him. His fourth son, Rao Dudaji, established himself at Merta. The descendants of Dudaji now represent the Meria clan. The 6th son, Rao Bikaji, was the founder of the Bikaner State and one of Rao Jodhaji's grandson, Keshodass, founded the State of Jhabua. Karamsi clan is represented by the descendants of Jodhaji's 5th son, Karamsi. Sujaji ascended the Gadi in 1491, and the Udawat clan are the descendants of his younger son, Uda. From Raja Uda Singh, the 6th in succession from Jodha, are descended the rulers of Kishengarh in Rajputana and of Rutlam, Sitamau and Sailana in Central India. From Raja Jawan Singh's posthumous son, Ajit Singh (1679-1724), are sprung the ruling families of Idar and Ahmednagar in Gujarat.

JODHPUR

✓ The word " Marwar " is a corruption of " Maruwar " (meaning the region of death) and hence applies to a desert. As stated above, Rao Jodhaji, the 12th in descent from Rao Siyaji, founded the city of Jodhpur in 1459 A D. Jaswant Singh (1638-78), the 9th in descent from Jodhaji, was the first ruler of Marwar to hold the title of Maharaja. Maharaja Man Singh, the 6th in descent from Maharaja Jaswant Singh, ascended the throne in 1803 and entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1818. He was succeeded by Maharaja Takhat Singh, who was adopted from Ahmednagar in Gujarat in 1843. He leased to British Government the Jodhpur portion of the Sambhar Lake. He was succeeded by his eldest son Maharaja Jaswant Singh II. The next ruler was Maharaja Sardar Singh, the son of Maharaja Jaswant Singh. He was the first prince of Rajputana to pay homage to His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII. He sent his Imperial Service Lancers to serve in the North-West Frontier in 1897-98 and to China in 1901.

Maharaja Sardar Singh had three sons and two daughters by the sister of the present Maharaja Raja of Bundi. The eldest son was Maharaja Sri Sumet Singh, K B E, born on the 14th January 1898, the second Maharaja Sri Umed Singh, K C V O, born on the 8th July 1903 (the present ruler), and the third Maharaja Ajit Singh, born on 1st May 1907. Maharaja Sri Sumet Singh succeeded to the Gadi in 1911. He served in France with his Imperial Service Cavalry during the Great War (1914-19). He died in October 1918.

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHA-
RAJADHIRAJA SIR UMED
SINGH BAHADUR, K C V O,

The Ruler.

younger brother of the late Maharaja Sri Sumet Singh, was born on the 8th July 1903. He succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his elder brother on the 3rd October 1918. His Highness, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, was made an honorary Captain on the 24th October 1921, an honorary Major on the 2nd June 1923 and, on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India, was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, on the 17th March 1922. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and a local salute of 19 guns. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 27th January 1923 by His Excellency Lord Reading, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness was married to the daughter of Thakur Jey Singh of Osian in Marwar, on the 11th November 1921. He has a son who was born on the 16th June 1923.

During His Highness's minority, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council of Regency, which consisted of a President and five members. There was a Consultative Council as well consisting of three Sardars.

✓ The ruling families most closely connected with the Prince of
 Maiwar are that of Idar, Kishen-
Offshoots. garh, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau,
 Bikaner and Jhabua The following States are also connected by
 marriage with Jodhpur — Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Narsinghgarh,
 Rewah, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Jamnagar and Bhuj

The following genealogical table shows the descent of the rulers
 and of the most important connected younger families —

✓ The leading men of Marwar fall into three classes (1) the members of the Ruling Family, who are known as Rajwis, (2) the nobles and Sardars and (3) the important officials or Mutsaddis

The Leading men.

The second class is further divided into four orders —

- (a) The first among them are called the Sarayats. They are ten in number and all are Rathois. They enjoy the privilege of the first seat in the Darbar and are held superior to the rest. They receive *Dohri* (double) Tazim, the Maharaja rising on their arrival and departure, as also *Hath-Ka-Kurb*. On the arrival in the Darbar of a noble of this rank, the Maharaja stands up (Tazim), the Sardar places his sword in front of him and bows and touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment. The Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder (*Bav Pasao*) and drawing it back to his chest (*Hath-Ka-Kurb*).

In the arrangement of seats two rows are provided in the Darbar—one on the right and the other on the left of the throne. On the right are seated descendants of the princes, who preceded Rao Jodhaji. The prominent clans of this line are the Champawats and the Kum-pawats. Among the former, Pokhian and Auwa are the Sarayats and among the latter, Asop. If two or more Sarayats of the same line attend the Darbar, the first seat is occupied by turn. On the left line, the descendants of Rao Jodha are seated. In it there are three prominent clans who have the right of *Sua* (the first seat), namely the Meitias, the Udawats and the Jodhas. Among the Meitias, the Sarayats are Rian and Alania-was, among the Udawats, Raipur, Nibaj and Ras and among the Jodhas, Kherwa and Bhadravan.

- (b) The second order consists of Sardars to whom the honour of *Hath-Ka-Kurb* has been granted and they include the Rathois, the Ganayats or members of other castes or officials, who have been raised to this rank. Whenever a Sardar of this class comes to pay his homage, he places his sword in front of the Maharaja and touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment. The Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder (*Bav Pasao*) and drawing it back to his chest (*Hath-Ka-Kurb*). Sardars of this order are further sub-divided into two grades —

(i) Those who hold *Dohri* Tazim (Double)

(ii) Those who hold *Ekavri* Tazim (Single)

For those who hold *Dohri* Tazim, the Maharaja rises from his seat both on the arrival and departure of the Sardar, while for the Sardar of the 2nd grade, he rises on the Sardar's arrival only.



(c) The third order consists of those to whom the honour of *Bav Pasao* is given. As the person enjoying this honour touches the hem of the Maharaja's garment, the Maharaja acknowledges the salutation by placing his hand on the Sardar's shoulder but omits to draw his hand back to his chest. This order has its two grades —

(i) Those who enjoy *Dohri Tazim*,

(ii) Those who enjoy *Ekavri Tazim*

(d) The fourth order enjoys the honour of *Ekavri* (single) Tazim only, the Maharaja rises from his seat on their arrival only.

Rajput clans, who are allied by marriage, are called Ganayats such as Bhatias, Ranawats, Kachhwahas, Haras, Chauhans and Deoras.

The following statement gives the number of each class —

Class of honour	Rathors	Ganayats	Others	TOTAL
Sarayats	10			10
<i>Hath Ka Kurb—</i>				
Dohri Tazim	22	7	1	30
Ekavri Tazim	34	4	1	39
<i>Bav Pasao—</i>				
Dohri Tazim	2	3		5
Ekavri Tazim	96	26	2	124
Ekavri Tazim	58	20	4	82
TOTAL	222	60	8	290

The Thakur of Pokhrian now holds the office of *Pradhan* by virtue of which he attests all grants of lands and villages made by the Darbar and is entitled to a back seat on the Howdah, when the Maharaja rides on elephant on State occasions, the Thakur flourishes the Morichhal or peacock feather fly whisk over the Maharaja. As emoluments for this post, he holds two villages—Manjal and Dundaia.

Two other magnates, though not office-bearers, perform hereditary duties—

(1) The Thakur of Bagri, who is the head of the Jaitawat clan, marks the forehead of the new Ruler on his installation.

with blood drawn from his own thumb and brands the Maharaja's sword, and

- (2) the Barath of the village of Mundiya invokes blessings at the weddings and installation of a Ruler and in return for this service, he receives from the Darbar a robe of honour and an elephant

TENURES

The Jagirs of Marwar are of more recent origin than the State. The land is held on the following tenures —

BHUMICHARA is a tenure on which the Rajputs, whose ancestors held the land prior to Rathor conquest (mostly the Chauhans in Sanchole) and the Thakurs of Mallani, enjoy their estates. They pay a small sum of money to the Darbar as *Foujbal* or *Khichri Lag*. Treason against the State or the commission of a heinous crime can alone justify the resumption of an estate held on this tenure. In their case no *Patta* is issued on succession.

BHUM LAND is held by Bhumias who have to perform certain duties and some of them pay a quit rent called *Bhum Bab*. Grants of the *Bhum* land tenure are made only by the Darbar and can be conferred even in villages held by the Jagirdars.

JIVKA TENURE is a grant to younger sons of a Prince or a Thakur for their maintenance. After three generations, the holder has to pay cess (*Rekh*) and succession fee and to supply militia like the ordinary Jagirdar and on the failure of the lineal descendant of the original grantee the land reverts to the family of the donor.

In **JAGIR TENURE** the holder has to pay a yearly military cess called *Rekh*. It is supposed to be 8 per cent of the gross rental value and has to supply one horseman for every thousand rupees of revenue, one camel sowar for every 750 rupees or one foot-soldier for every 600 rupees. In some places, military service has been commuted for cash payment at the rate of Rs 144 per horseman and Rs 108 for a camel sowar and Rs 84 for a footman. On succession, the holder has to pay *Hukumnama* at the rate of 75 per cent of the *Rekh* if the fee is to be paid in cash or to make over his village for one year to the *Khalsa* for the recovery of the fee. When the succession fee has been paid, a *Patta* is issued. Disobedience to lawful summons or order involves sequestration and the commission of a grave political offence involves confiscation. On the extinction of the male line of the original grantee, the Jagir escheats to *Khalsa*.

CHARITABLE GRANTS to Brahmins, Charans, etc., are called *Sasan* and are held rent-free. Whenever, however,

the grant is for a portion of a village or for a certain well or field, it is known as *Dohi*. On the failure of descendants to the original grantee, they revert to the State

JUNI JAGIR If the Darbar please, on the confiscation of the village, they permit the Jagirdar to retain a few fields just to save him from becoming homeless. Disobedience or commission of a grave political offence involves sequestration.

PASAYAT is the name of the tenure on which land is given in lieu of payment for services. Whenever the holder ceases to render the service required, the land is resumed.

INAM is a rent-free grant for services rendered to the State and lapses on the failure of lineal descendant of the original grantee.

In **DUMBA TENURE** the land is made over to the people and brought under cultivation on payment of a permanently fixed rent. No service is required.

In cases of *Jagir* and *Jwka* estates, succession is by primogeniture, whereas in other tenures the rule of gavel-kind, *i.e.*, equal partition among surviving heirs is observed.

No land can be sold or mortgaged for more than 80 years.

✓ RAJVIS

(Near Relatives)

During the minority administration commencing 1911, the office of Regent was held by the Maharaja's grand uncle, MAJOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR PARTAP SINGH BAHADUR, GCSI, GCVO, GCB, LL D, DCL, ADC, who abdicated the Idar Gaddi to which he had succeeded in 1902 in order to complete the schemes which he had inaugurated while Chief Minister of Jodhpur from 1878-1902. Besides this long period of civil administration, Maharaja Sir Partap Singh had a distinguished military career, having served in the Mohmand and Tirah campaigns in China (1900-01) and in France during the European War (1914-18). On his death in September 1922, there passed away one of the best known and most picturesque figures of contemporary Indian history.

The Maharaja has one surviving grand uncle, *viz.* —MAHARAJ ZALIM SINGH, born in 1865, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and held the appointment of Assistant Musahib Ala until 1902. On the reversion of Colonel Lock in 1893, the Customs Department and Boundary Office were placed under his charge. He held charge of these till July 1903, when the Customs revenues were leased out. He was the Senior Member of the Regency Council from 1911 to 1916 as also of the Regency Council from 4th December 1918 to 30th September 1920 during the minority of the present ruler. He enjoys a Jagir of five villages with an

annual income of Rs 24,000 He had been to England in 1912, when His Majesty the King-Emperor granted him an audience He has four sons—Kunwars Guman Singh, Bijay Singh, Hanwant Singh and Gaj Singh.

Of the Maharaja's deceased grand uncles,

(a) MAHARAJ ZORAWAR SINGH has left three sons —

- (1) MAHARAJ FATEH SINGH is the eldest He was born in August 1862 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer He has held charge of the Powlett Nobles' School for some years He was the Military Member of the Regency Council during the minority of the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh, and is now the Home Member of the State Council Besides a salary of Rs 14,400, he holds a Jagir with an annual income of Rs 40,000 He was made a Companion of the Star of India on the 2nd June 1923

MAHARAJ SHER SINGH was born in 1876, and joined Sardar Risala (Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers) in 1894 In 1897, he was Squadron Commander of the Reserve Brigade of Tirah Expeditionary Field Force In 1901, he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Second Regiment, Sardar Risala He represented the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers at His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's London Coronation in 1911, and commanded the Jodhpur Lancers at the Delhi Coronation Darbar of 1911 He was appointed an honorary A -D -C to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in January 1912 He proceeded to the Front with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers and commanded the Regiment in France for the first two years of the War He is now Colonel Commandant, Jodhpur State Lancers

- (3) MAHARAJ AKHAI SINGH was born in 1879 and was educated at the Nobles' School, Jodhpur He joined the Sardar Risala as a Commissioned Officer in January 1899 In 1900 he accompanied the China Expeditionary Force as a Staff Officer to His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Partap Singh Bahadur He was formerly Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana He has been on Active Service in France with the Jodhpur Lancers in the recent European War and is now a Saldar-in-attendance upon His Highness the Maharaja

(b) MAHARAJ KISHORE SINGH has left one son—MAHARAJ ARJUN SINGH—who was born in 1876 and holds three villages in Jagir of the annual value of Rs 35,000 and has one legitimate son—Kaur Bhim Singh

(c) MAHARAJ BHOPAL SINGH has left three sons —

- (1) MAHARAJ DAULAT SINGH, who is now Maharaja of Idai,
- (2) MAHARAJ RATAN SINGH, who died on the 31d January 1917, leaving behind three sons, viz, Maharajs Kahan Singh, Anop Singh and Mohan Singh. The eldest holds a Jagir of five villages with an annual income of about Rs 25,000, and
- (3) MAHARAJ KISHEN SINGH, who was an A -D -C to the late Maharaja Sri Sumel Singh and for sometime Officer Commanding of the Sardar Infantry. Now he is in charge of the Forts

Of the two illegitimate uncles of the Maharaja, namely Rao Rajas Sawai Singh and Tej Singh II, the former died in 1918 leaving behind two sons—Sujan Singh and Jabbar Singh. Besides these, the Maharaja has numerous illegitimate grand uncles, all of whom are known by the title of Rao Raja

MAHARAJ KAN SINGH, a Rathor Rajput of the Jodha sept, also belongs to the Ruling family. His estate yields an annual income of Rs 30,000

SARAYATS

(*Nobles*)

The following are entitled by their position to separate notice —

1- RAO BAHADUR THAKUR MANGAL SINGH OF

Pokhran.

POKHRAN is a Rathor of the Champawat sept, descended from Champa,

a brother of Rao Jodha. The estate was originally granted by Maharaja Abhai Singh in 1728 to Maha Singh. It is held on Jagir Tenure and is situated some 90 miles north-west of Jodhpur and comprises one hundred villages yielding an annual income of about a Lac of rupees. It may, however, be noted that some of these villages, though entered in the Patta of the estate, do not belong to the Thikana. Thakur Mangal Singh was adopted from Daspan family by the late Thakur Guman Singh of Pokhran. He was born in 1869, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is now a member of the State Council. He holds the office of the Pradhan. He succeeded to the estate in 1877 and has four sons —

- (1) Rao Sahib Kumar Chaim Singh, M A LL B, who is Superintendent of the Court of Sardars and Honorary Secretary of the Marwar Soldiers' Board
- (2) Kumar Sukh Singh is a Judicial Superintendent of some *Hakumats* including Mallani
- (3) Kumar Kushal Singh, who has been adopted at Gijgaish in Jaipur
- (4) Kumar Ganga Singh

Thakur Mangal Singh was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government on the 27th June 1904

2 THAKUR NAILAR SINGH was born in 1908 and succeeded to the estate, which consists of 15 villages, on the death of his father,

Auwa.

Thakur Piatap Singh, in 1909 The estate which is situated in the Sojat District, is held on Jagir tenure, and its holder is one of the leading nobles of Marwar and is a descendant of Champa, a brother of Rao Jodha The annual income of the estate is about Rs 30,000 It was first granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1796 The families of Lambia and Rohat are closely connected with Auwa The Thakur is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer

3 RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGH OF ASOP, a descendant of Kumpa, a brother of

Asop.

Rao Jodha, holds an estate on Jagir tenure some 50 miles north-east of Jodhpur, consisting of seven villages, which yield an annual income of about Rs 30,000 The estate was first granted in 1725 by Maharaja Abhey Singh to Kani Ram The Thakur, who was born in 1861, is the son of Thakur Daulat Singh of Bainsi and was adopted by his cousin, Thakur Sheo Nath Singh of Asop He succeeded to the estate in 1873 He has one son, Fateh Singh, who was born in 1883 The Thakur was a member of the State Council during the time of Their late Highnesses Maharajas Sir Jaswant Singh and Sir Sardar Singh, as also of the Advisory Council during the minority of the late Maharaja Sumer Singh The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on the 2nd January 1911

4 RAO BAHADUR THAKUR BIJEY SINGH OF RIAN, a

Rian

Rathor of the Meria clan, holds on Jagir tenure eight villages, yielding an annual income of Rs 36,000 The estate is one of the oldest in Marwar and was granted by Raja Gaj Singh in 1637 to Gopal Dass The Thakur, who was born in 1872, succeeded his father, Thakur Gambhir Singh, in 1878 He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer He was a member of the State Council during the time of the late Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh and of the Advisory Council during the minority of the late Maharaja Sir Sumer Singh He is a Judge of the Chief Court and a member of the Advisory Council The Government of India conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur on the 1st January 1915

He has four uncles—Lachhman Singh, Bhagwat Singh, Mool Singh and Rimal Singh The families of Bikhania Bipthal and Dabri are closely connected with Rian

5 THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF ALANIAWAS is a Meria

Alanawas

Rathor, descended from Duda, a son of Rao Jodha The estate which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of four villages, eighty miles east of Jodhpur, and yields an income of about Rs 11 000 a year It was first conferred in 1708 by Maharaja Ajit Singh on Kalyan

Singh The Thakur, who was born in 1899, belonged originally to the Jalsu family and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1908. His nearest relatives are his uncle Peerdanji and the Jagirdars of Jalsu and Rian.

6. THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF RAIPUR is descended from Udaaji, younger son of Rao Raipur. Sujaaji. His estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 37½ villages, lying 64 miles east of Jodhpur, and yields an annual income of about Rs 80,000.

The estate dates from 1606 when it was granted by Sawai Raja Sur Singh to Kaiyan Singh.

Govind Singh, who was born in 1903, is the nephew and adopted son of the late Thakur Hari Singh whom he succeeded in 1909. His nearest relations are his uncles, Zorawar Singh and Sohan Singh, and his cousins, Sheodan Singh and Guman Singh. The families of Rampura, Lalamba and Melawas are closely connected with Raipur.

7 THAKUR UMED SINGH OF NIMAJ, a descendant of Rao Nimaaj Suja through his younger son, Uda, holds on Jagir tenure an estate of eleven villages situated about sixty miles south-east of Jodhpur, yielding an annual income of about Rs 70,000.

The estate is said to have been originally granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1708 to Jagram. The Thakur, who was born in 1909, succeeded his father, Prithwi Singh, in March 1913. The present Thakur is a minor and is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His nearest relations are members of the Ramgarh and Morda families.

8 RAO BAHADUR THAKUR NATHU SINGH OF RAS is a Rathor Rajput and is descended through Udaaji, the younger son of Rao Suja. He was born on the 3rd October 1892 and was adopted at Ras on the 3rd April 1908. He holds an estate of 17 villages on Jagir tenure situated 70 miles east of Jodhpur, yielding about Rs 60,000 a year. It was first granted by Maharaja Ajit Singh in 1712 to Subh Ram.

The Thakur was educated at the Mayo College and is a member of the Advisory Council and Superintendent of the Court of Wards and draws a salary of Rs 550 per mensem for the latter post. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government in June 1921.

9 THAKUR FATEH SINGH OF KHERWA is a Rathor and is descended from Kherwa Bhagwandass, a younger son of Raja Uda Singh. He holds on Jagir tenure an estate consisting of 11 villages lying 50 miles south-east of Jodhpur and yielding an annual income of about Rs 30,000. The estate is said to have been first granted by Maharaja Jaswant Singh I in 1657 to Ranchhoddass, who was killed fighting at Delhi in 1679. The present Thakur

was born in 1887 and succeeded his father in the following year. The late Thakur Lachhman Singh, whose services in the Mutiny gained him the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government, was, like his predecessor Thakur Sawant Singh, a member of the State Council. Fateh Singh, who has no near relatives, is connected with the families of Balara, Butis and Babia. He has a son, Shirdan Singh, who was born in 1909.

10 **THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF BHADRAJAN**, a descendant of Ratansi, the second son of Rao Maldeoji, was born in 1902 and succeeded the late Thakur Sheodan Singh in 1906. His estate of 27 villages, which is situated some 50 miles south of Jodhpur, yields an annual income of about Rs 45,000. It is held on Jagir tenure and is said to have been granted by Sawai Raja Sur Singh in 1596 to Mukan Dass.

SARDARS AND MUTSADDIS

1 **THAKUR JODH SINGH OF GHANERAO** is one of the first class nobles. He is a Rathor Rajput of the Mertia sept. The estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 37 villages of the annual income of about Rs 37,000. The Thakur was born in 1872 and succeeded to the estate in 1874. He was educated at the Mayo College.

In former times, when this part of the country belonged to the Rana of Mewar, the estate was conferred on some ancestor of the present Thakur, and Colonel Tod, in his Rajasthan, tells us that it was the peculiar duty of the Ghanerao House to defend the Fort of Kumbhalgarh (Mewar). The place allotted to the Thakurs in the Maharana's Court was fifth in order of precedence amongst the Solahs and it is still left vacant. When Godhwar passed into the hands of the Jodhpur Princes, Vram Deo was the Thakur, and Maharaja Bijay Singh confirmed him in possession by a grant in 1772.

2 **THAKUR BHAIRON SINGH OF BAGRI** is the head of the Jaitawat clan of Rathors, claiming descent from Jait Singh, grandson of Akhey Raj to whom it was originally granted by his brother, Rao Jodha, in 1461. He holds a Jagir consisting of seven villages of the annual income of about Rs 15,000. The Thakur was born in 1895 and succeeded to the estate in 1916 by adoption on the death of Thakur Jiwan Singh.

3 **THAKUR KESRI SINGH OF KHINVSAR** is the head of the Kaimsoth sept of the Rathors (descended from Karamsi, a son of Rao Jodha). He holds a Jagir estate consisting of 17 villages and yielding an annual income of about Rs 12,000. It was granted by Rao Maldeo in 1561 to Mahesh Dass. It is situated about 60

miles north-east of Jodhpur. The Thakur was born in 1901 and succeeded to the estate in 1910.

4 RAO BAHADUR THAKUR GIRDHARI SINGH OF CHANDAWAL is a Rathor Rajput of the Kumpawat sept. He holds a Jagir estate of eight villages of the annual rental of Rs 20,000. He was born in 1879 and succeeded to the estate in 1885. He has one son, Bhopal Singh, who was born in 1899.

The Thakur is a member of the Consultative Council of the State. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January 1922.

5 THAKUR ARJUN SINGH OF KANTALIA is a Kumpawat Rathor and is descended from Akheyraj, a brother of Rao Jodha. His estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 12 villages and yields about Rs 16,000 a year. It was originally granted in 1645 by Maharaja Jaswant Singh I to Bhao Singh. The Thakur was born in 1861 and succeeded the late Thakur Govardhan Singh by adoption in 1886. His original family was that of Dudor. His nearest relation is Jawahir Singh of Sardarpura and he is connected with the Asop and Chandawal families.

6 THAKUR HARI SINGH OF KUCHAMAN is a Mertia Rathor, descended from Thakur Zalim Singh (who received the estate from Maharaja Abhai Singh in or about 1727). The estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 19 villages situated in different districts in the north-east of Jodhpur and yields an annual income of about Rs 1,00,000. The Thakur was born on the 26th December 1912 and succeeded his father, Nahar Singh, on his death on the 25th January 1919. When Rao Bahadur Thakur Keshri Singh, C I E, died in 1890, he was succeeded by his son Thakur Sher Singh, who was born in 1836 and received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government. He was a member of the State Council. His son, Kanwar Bagh Singh, was born in 1859 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, but died during his father's lifetime. Thakur Bagh Singh had two sons, Nahar Singh and Rao Sahib Umed Singh, the latter of whom succeeded to the estate of Panchofa and the former, whose son is the present Thakur Hari Singh, to Kuchaman.

The family is connected with Nimbi.

7 THAKUR PERTHI SINGH OF BERA is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat clan. The estate, which is held on Jagir tenure, consists of 12 villages, situated some 90 miles to the south-east of Jodhpur and yields an annual income of about Rs 20,000. He is the eldest son of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Pritap Singh's only daughter and was born in 1894. He proceeded to Europe with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers in 1914. He was an A-D-C to His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Sumar Singh.

and is now Jagu Baxi. He has a son who was born in 1920. He is an A-D-C to the present Ruler.

8 RAO BAHADUR PANDIT SIR SUKHDEO PRASAD, Kt, C I E, Thakur of Jasnagar, is a Kashmiri Brahmin, and was born at Jodhpur in 1862. His father, Pandit Sheo Narain, was a member of the State Council and Private Secretary to Their Highnesses the late Maharajas Sir Takhat Singh and Jaswant Singh. Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad was a member of Council from 1889 to 1901 and Senior Member of the Mehakma Khas from 1902 to 1908 and Minister from 1908 to 1911. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 25th May 1895 and, on the 1st January 1901, was granted the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 26th June 1902. In February 1909, he was given by the Darbar three villages (Jasnagar, Sardar Garh and Gol) on Jagir Tenure and raised to the rank of *Hath-Ka-Kurb* and *Dohri Tazim*. On the formation of the Regency Council in 1911, he retired on a pension granted to him in consideration of his valuable services. His services were subsequently lent to the Mewar Darbar as Chief Minister and in 1918 he was asked to revert to the Jodhpur State on the formation of the Regency Council on the 4th December 1918, and was employed as Revenue Member. He officiated twice as senior member of the Council and is now employed as Political and Judicial Member of the State Council. He was made a Kt on the 3rd June 1922.

He has three sons:—

- 1 Rao Sahib Pandit Dharam Narain, M A (Cantab), Bai-at-Law, who is Joint Minister, Mewar State
- 2 P Kupa Narain and
- 3 P Jai Nath

9 RAO BAHADUR THAKUR DHONKAL SINGH, O B E, of Gorau holds three villages in Gorau Jagir, yielding an annual revenue of Rs 12,000. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January 1914. He was in attendance on His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Sumel Singh when the latter was on active service in France. He was appointed to the Order of the British Empire on the 3rd June 1919. He is a Sardar-in-attendance on the present Maharaja.

10 SARDAR BAHADUR THAKUR PRATAP SINGH, C B E, of Sankhwa, Chauhan Rajput, Tazim Sardar, holds an estate of the annual income of about Rs 7,000. He is commandant of the Jodhpur State Lancers. He proceeded to Europe with the Jodhpur Lancers in September 1914. In July 1917, he was awarded the First Class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur and in December 1919 was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire. He holds the rank of Colonel from the Darbar.

11 RAO BAHADUR THAKUR DALPAT SINGH of Rohat

Rohat

is a Hindu Rathor Rajput of the Champawat clan. He was born in 1892 and was educated at the Mayo College. His estate, which comprises 12 villages, yields an annual income of Rs 16,000. He received Military Training in the Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and received from the Darbar the honour of "*Hath-Ka-Kurb*" and the "*Double Tazim*". He had the honour of escorting His Majesty the King-Emperor at the Delhi Coronation Darbar in 1911. In January 1914 he proceeded to Europe with His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Sumer Singh and took part in the Great War. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st June 1922. He is now Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

OFFICIALS

1 RAO RAJA BAHADUR MADHO MAL was born in 1876. He was formerly *Hakim* of Pali, Jodhpur and Jalore and is at present Daroga of the Zenani Deohri. He holds a Jagir of one village of the annual income of Rs 3,000, receives single *Tazim* and gold anklet and enjoys the title of Rao Raja Bahadur from the Darbar.

2 JOSHI DEOKARAN is the grandson of Joshi Askaran, who was once Dewan and Member of the State Council. He received *Tazim* and gold anklet from the Darbar and is now Nazul Officer.

3 MEHTA KISHEN MALL is the grandson of Rai Bahadur Mehta Bijay Mall and son of Mehta Sardar Mall. Mehta Bijay Mall held the office of Dewan and so did his son, Sardar Mall. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government. He enjoyed the honour of single *Tazim* and was granted a Jagir of two villages of the annual income of about Rs 6,000.

Mehta Kishen Mall held the post of Superintendent, *Rekh Hukamnamah*, and is at present Personal Assistant to the Home Member of the State Council.

4 MEHTA CHAND MALL belongs to a well-known family of the late Dewans. He was born in 1876 and enjoys single *Tazim* and the privilege of wearing gold anklet. He holds a Jagir village of the annual income of about Rs 1,000 and is at present a Member in the State Jewellery Department.

5 PANDIT SHAM NATH is the son of Pandit Dina Nath and the grandson of Pandit Sheo Narain, who was Private Secretary to Their late Highnesses Maharajas Takhat Singh and Jaswant Singh and was all along a member of their Councils. Besides a village Lorhi, in Jagir, he received *Tazim* and gold anklet from the Darbar. Pandit Dina Nath succeeded his father, Pandit Sheo Narain, as Private Secretary to Their Highnesses Maharajas Jaswant Singh and Sardar Singh and was Member of Council. Pandit Sham Nath held the post of *Hakim*.

6 SINGHI HANSRAJ comes off a well-known Singhi Family and is the son of Singhi Kishen Raj who formerly held the post of

Page 26—

Line 2—

1 Substitute the title "Maharajadhiraj" for "Maharajah"

Line 3—

2 After the spelling of "Si" to "Shri".

Line 12—

3 Substitute "descendants" for "descendant"

Line 17—

4 Correct the spelling of "Pertabgarh" as "Partabgarh"

Line 18—

5 Correct the spelling of "Sri" as "Shri"

Lines 21 and 22—

6 For the sentence "A son was born 1924" substitute the following —

"A daughter was born to the Maharaj Kumar in May, 1923, while a son, who is named Bhanwai Shri Karni Singh Bahadur, was born to him on the 21st April, 1924 and another on the 11th December, 1925"

Singh, who was born on the 17th September 1924, is the apparent of Bikaner. A daughter was also born to Her Highness, but she subsequently died in 1915. A son was born to the Maharaj

Line 22—

7 Omit the word 'has'

Lines 23 and 24—

8 Insert the words "the late" before "Thakur Sultan Singh", spell "Sanwalsar" as "Sanwatsar" and substitute the word "a" for the words "who is"

Line 24—

9 After "Marwar" put a comma and add "but she died subsequently in 1922"

of the 1st class. On 1st June 1909

Major in the Indian Army and attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the 25th June 1909. He took part in the China Campaign, where he proceeded in August 1900, in command of his Ganga Risala and returned in December after the conclusion of the War. In recognition of these services His Highness was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. His Highness was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when he went

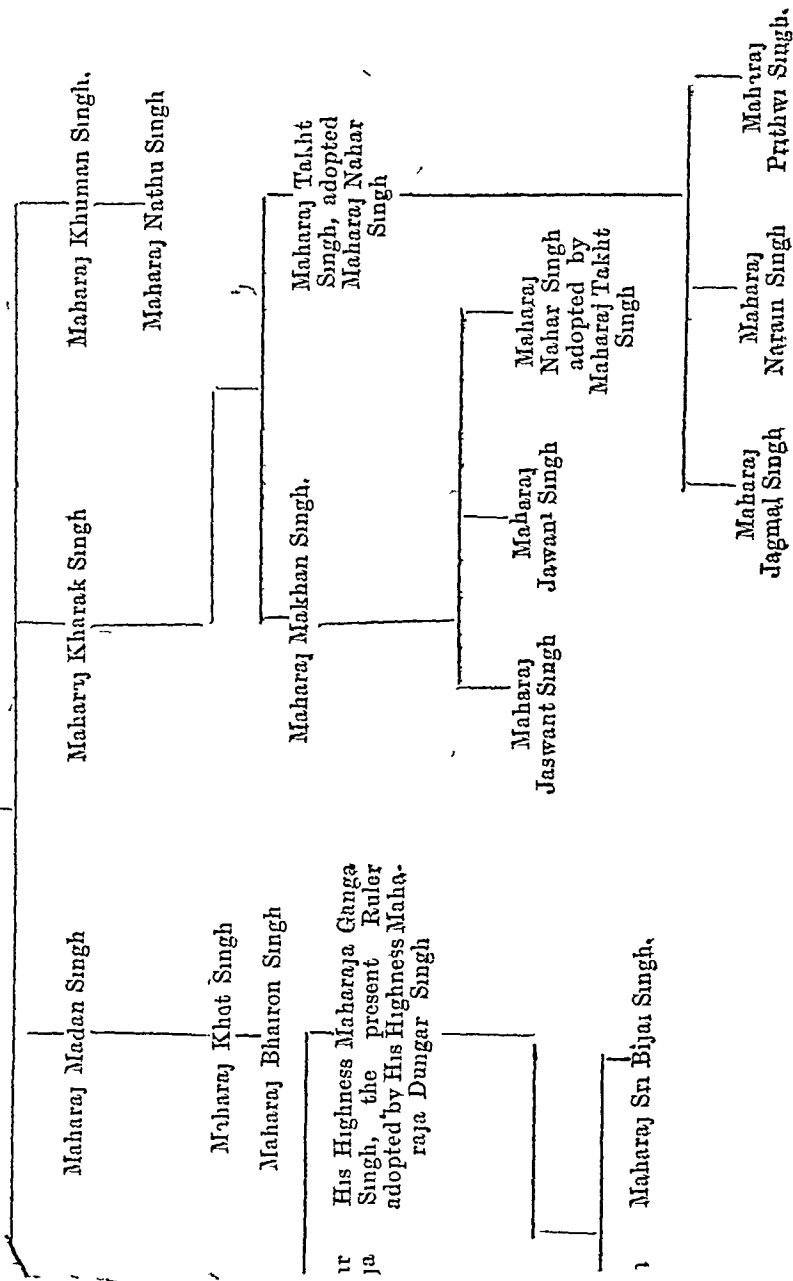
to England to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, received the K C S I on the occasion of the birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, in June 1904, and the G C I E on the New Year's day in 1907. On 31d June 1910, on the accession to the throne of His Majesty King George V, His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel on being made an A -D -C to His Majesty. In May 1911, His Highness was invited to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George V in England, and while there the University of Cambridge conferred the honorary degree of LL D on His Highness. In December 1911, on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi, His Highness was created a G C S I. Immediately on the outbreak of the Great War, His Highness the Maharaja offered the services of himself and his troops and placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of the King Emperor. On these having been accepted His Highness proceeded on active service on the 2nd September 1914. His Highness was appointed to the Head Quarters Staff of the 7th (Meerut) Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force and early in December was transferred to the staff of Field Marshall Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Field. His Highness received mentions in Despatches for 'Gallant and distinguished service in the Field' (on the Head Quarters of the Meerut Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force) in France as well as in Egypt with his own troops together with the K C B (Military Division), the "1914 Star" for active service in France between the 5th August and 23rd November 1914, the General Service and Victory Medals and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile. His Highness has thus the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, viz, Asia, Europe and Africa. His Highness returned to Bikaner on the 24th February 1915 owing to the serious illness of Sri Maharaj Kumari who was born in 1915. On being nominated by the Government

Page 27—

10 Before the last sentence in the first para add —

" His Highness is a Patron of the Benares Hindu University and Shri Bharat Dharm Mahamandal, Benares, a Vice-President of the East India Association, London, the Royal Colonial Institute, London, the Indian Gymkhana Club, London, the Indian Army Temperance Association, Simla, and a Member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer, as also of the General Council of the Daly College, Indore, the first Member of the Indian Red Cross Society, and a Member of the Benares Hindu University Court. He is a Freemason, past Master of Lodge "Rajputana", Abu, a past Deputy District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, Founder and Scribe E of the Royal Arch Chapter "Sir Ganga Singh", Abu, holds the rank of the past District Grand Scribe Nehemiah in the District Grand Chapter of Bombay, Member of Royal Arch Chapter, Ajmer, and the Phulkian Lodge, Patiala. He is also Pro-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University "

MAHARAJ DALEL SINGH



eneological table, below the name of "Maharaj Kumar
 bstitute "Bhanwar Shri Karni Singh" for "a son"
 econd son" opposite to it

Maharaj

Maharaj

His Highness
Singh, adopt
SardMaharaj Ku
(Heir)

A

Page 29, line 1 of correction slip—

12 Correct the spelling of "Bhairon" as "Bhairun" and of "Sri" as "Shri", and add in the sixth line after the word "Council" the following sentence —

"He was also temporarily appointed President of the State Council during His Highness' visit to England" Also add the following after "Ajit Singh" in line 11, after a comma —

"the other, named Kanwar Abhey Singh, having since died in the year 1923"

is now the Vice President of Council and Governor — — —
He was made a Companion of the Star of India on 1st January 1909 and a Knight Commander of the Star of India on 1st January 1916. He has two sons named Kanwar Ajit Singh and Abhey Singh.

MAHARAJ JAGMAL SINGH, son of the late Maharaj Nahai Singh, is a Deorhiwala Rajvi and a near relation of the Ruling Prince. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, whence he passed the Diploma Examination. He was Secretary in the Political Department and then a Secretary in the Mahakma Khas and acting Public Works Member of Council. He has two brothers, Maharaj Narain Singh and Maharaj Pirthi Singh, and four sons, Kanwar Kishore Singh, Tej Singh, Mohan Singh and Chandai Singh. He holds a Jagir. Maharaj Narain Singh was educated at the Mayo College whence he passed the Diploma examination. He was Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and Additional Secretary to His Highness. Maharaj Pirthi Singh was also educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and worked as Personal Assistant to the Revenue and Finance Member of Council and Honorary Secretary to the War Board. He attended the Training School for Indian cadets at Indore, received a King's Commission in 1919 and has been in active service both in Mesopotamia and Waziristan. He is now a 2nd Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

After these, the nearest relatives are descendants of Maharaja Guj Singh through other lines. These are numerous. The present Ruler is the fourteenth in descent from Rao Bikaji, the founder of the State, the fifteenth in descent from Rao Jodhaji of Jodhpur, and the twenty-first occupant of the Bikaner.

The only important connection —

Para 4, line 4—

13 Correct the spelling of "Pertabgarh" as "Partabgarh" — — — — — inter-marriages between the ruling houses have been frequent. The first on record was that of Rao Lunkaran, Rao Bikaji's younger son, with a daughter of Rana Rai Mal, and the last that of Maharaja Sardar Singh of Udaipur with a sister of Maharaja Ratan Singh, which took place in 1839. Maharaja Sardar Singh married the daughter of Maharaja Raja Baney Singh of Alwar in 1855. In the year 1876, His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singh married a sister of the present Maharaja of Cutch. In 1832, Maharaja Sardar Singh married a daughter of the Maha-

rawat of Pei—

raja of Rewa^a the spelling of "Pertabgarh" as "Partabgarh "

with Jaipur
been married

(1613-31), who, in consequence of the murder by the Bhatias of a son of his niece, the wife of Rana Bhim, swore that no Bikaner Princess should again go to Jaisalmer. This oath has been considered as binding on all his successors. The following is a brief abstract of the pedigree of the ruling family since the days of Rao Jodhaji —

JODHA
of Marwa

RUPA

a of
or

SUJA (ancestor
of the Jodhpur family).

BIDA

KARMSI

SI

UMRA

RAJ SINGH

SINGH

BAIRSI

RAJ

13

Maharaja
Maharaja P

Chhatar Singh

Dalel Singh

Maharaja Surat Singh

Maharaja Ratan Singh

Maharaja Sardar Singh,
adopted Maharaja Dunga
Singh

Singh Kharak Singh Khuman Singh

Singh Makhan Singh Nathu Singh

Singh Three sons

Yanga Singh,
Hamir Sit Ruler

Sher Singh

Maharaj Sri Bijey
Singh

ous and of some importance in the State

The conquest of the State was commenced in 1465 by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, and was carried out mainly by him, his brother Bidaji, and his uncle Kandhalaji. Rao Bikaji founded the Bikaner city in 1488. Owing to combinations formed against them by disaffected Thakurs and external enemies, Bikaji's immediate successors had, until Rao Kalyan Singh succeeded to the Gaddi in 1541, much difficulty in keeping them hold on the territory which he (Bikaji) had overrun. Rao Kalyan Singh's efforts to consolidate his dominions were successful, and he left the State in good order to his son Rao Rai Singh. This Ruler realized the advantage which would accrue to him from securing the support of the Rulers of Delhi, and accordingly did homage at Nagaur to the Emperor Akbar by whom he was employed in Gujarat and the Deccan. In return for his service, he received the title of Raja and a grant of 52 parganas in which were comprised not only the whole of the present Bikaner State, but certain territories which are now included in Jodhpur and the Punjab, as well as a Jagir in Gujarat. His grandson and great-grand-son Raja Karan Singh (A D 1631-69) and Raja Anup Singh (A D 1669-98) were also generals of note. The former was long employed in the Deccan, where he died and where he received from the Moghuls the grant of a jagir situated in what is now the Nizam's territory. This jagir was held by the Bikaner Rulers till the 12th February 1904, when the villages were made over to the British Government for the extension of the Aurangabad Cantonment in exchange for two villages, Babalwas and Rattakhera, in the Punjab, and Rs 25,000 in cash. Of these villages Babalwas was transferred to the Bikaner Darbar's jurisdiction, on the 20th June 1905, and Rattakhera on the 15th August 1906. The title of Maharaja was conferred on Raja Anup Singh by the Emperor Aurangzeb in recognition of the services rendered by him at the siege of Golkunda. The present titles of the Bikaner Rulers were conferred by the Emperor Shah Alam on Maharaja Guj Singh in 1752.

The first intercourse that is known to have taken place between the British Government and Bikaner dates from 1808, when Mr Elphinstone the British Envoy at Kabul, passed through Bikaner on his way to Afghanistan. In 1818, an insurrection arose supported from outside, but was quelled with the aid of the British Government. A formal treaty was then signed in 1818 with the Government of the Marquis of Hastings, by which the integrity of Bikaner was guaranteed and the Ruler undertook to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to form no connection with other Ruling Princes or States. Since that time, though there have been occasional internal difficulties, external troubles have ceased. During the Mutiny of 1857, the State rendered loyal services to the Supreme Government, and was rewarded in 1861 by the transfer to it, from the Sinsar District, of the Pargana of Tibi, of which the Darbar had previously claimed possession.

✓ Maharaja Surat Singh took his seat on the Gaddi in 1788, and was succeeded in 1828 by his elder son Maharaja Ratan Singh, who died in 1851. His son and successor, Maharaja Sardar Singh, ruled till 1872, when he was succeeded by his adopted son His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singh.

The leading men of the State are either hereditary nobles, hereditary office-bearers or imported officials. Of these, the first class

Leading men.

falls into four divisions, viz., (1) descendants of families which were in Bikaner before the Rathor invasion at the end of the fifteenth century, (2) descendants of Rao Bikaji, the first Ruler or of one of his uncles or brothers, (3) descendants of later Rulers, and (4)

Hereditary Nobles.

descendants of persons related by marriage to former Rulers. The western and northern portions of the State were held at the arrival of the Rathors by Bhatias, who had wrested them in former times from the Pramris or Ponwars. There are at present some families of Ponwar Rajputs in the State, but these are of later origin and not of much importance. The older families are all extinct. One of the first acts of Rao Bikaji was to secure the neutrality of the Bhatias by marrying the daughter of their leading chief, Rao Sheikha of Pugal. The Bhatias were subsequently stripped of a great portion of their possessions including the stronghold of Bhatner. They now hold only 59 villages, of which 31 belong to the Rao of Pugal. The other leading Bhatias are the Thakur of Bhatnok, the Rawat of Jaisalmer and the Thakurs of Kharbata and Sattisar but none of them has much influence. A daughter of the late Thakur of Sattisar was married to His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singh and is now the senior Dowager Maharani. The largest estates are at present in the hands of members of the second and third divisions, namely, descendants of Rao Bikaji, of his uncles or his brothers or of subsequent Rulers. The most important of them is the Pattedar of Mahajan, a descendant of Raja Ratan Singh, and a son of Rao Jankaran. Next to him comes the Rawat of Rawatsar, who is descended from Rao Bikaji's uncle Kandhal, and the Thakur of Bhukarka, a descendant of Rao Jet Singh, who hold respectively 28 and 33 villages. These, together with the Thakur of Bidasar, are known as Sarayats or first grade Pattedars. The next largest estates are those of Jasana and Sidmukh with 25 and 18 villages, respectively, held by the Sarangot descendants of Rao Jet Singh, Sankhu, with 24 villages held by Kishansinghot descendants of Raja Rai Singh, and Rajpura with 17 villages, of which the Thakur is descended from Rao Jeth Singh through the latter's son Bhim Raj. The descendants of Rao Bikaji's brother Bida, known as Bidawats, hold what is termed the Bidawat territory near Sujangarh which formerly belonged to the Mohel Rajputs. None of their estates is of great extent, the largest is Bidasar, comprising only 12 villages of which one Momasar has recently been permanently confiscated for the disloyal and seditious acts of the late Pattedar against the State.

At the beginning of the last century the principal land-holders of the State were the Thakur of Mahajan, who, though shorn of considerable portion of his possessions, is still the premier noble of Bikaner, and the Thakurs of Churu and Bhadia. The two latter were descendants of Kaudhal of the Bannot and Saindasot lines, and their estates consisted of about 80 and a hundred villages respectively. The Bannots were expelled from Churu by Maharaja Surat Singh in 1818 and the Saindasots from Bhadia in 1816 after long continued struggles with the State. The heads of both families received a few villages by way of maintenance, and are still looked up to as persons of importance. In the third division also are comprised the descendants of Maharaja Guj Singh, who are known as Rajvis and hold some 22 villages. These persons are very numerous and their rank entitles them to notice, but they are greatly hampered by debt and are not of any political importance. The most noteworthy of them in recent years was Maharaj Lal Singh, who was for some time President of His late Highness' Council and who was the father of that Ruler and of his brother, the present Ruler. About 30 villages are held by members of the fourth division who are known as Prasangis. These are also individually unimportant.

The hereditary nobles are distinguished among themselves by their respective positions in Darbar and by the possession of the greater or lesser *tazim*, eighty-nine enjoying the latter and twenty-nine the former honour. Succession among the *tazim* Pattedars* is by primogeniture, and though in some branches partition used to take place, this is no longer the case. As a rule, a grant of villages or of land for cultivation is made to the younger sons. Some villages, and specially those held by Rajvis, are exempt from the payment of revenue. The rest pay revenue, which varies in amount in different estates, but is generally about one-third of the income. Originally this liability took the form of providing fighting men for the Rulers-cavalry in the case of the larger estates and camelmen or footmen in that of the smaller. The obligation has now in all cases been commuted into a money payment. All Pattedars on succeeding to their estates pay one year's revenue as *nazrana* (fee on succession) to the Darbar. They also pay *neota* on a change in the Ruler, as well as various other occasional charges. In return they receive from His Highness gifts (*117-bakhshish*) when marriages and funerals take place in their own families. Both the *neota* and *117-bakhshish* were till recently of an uncertain amount, depending on the pleasure of the Ruler and the strength of the Thakur. On the accession of the present Ruler, the Council of Regency found it necessary to lay down a definite scale in both cases for its own guidance during the minority. What has been said above in regard to the Pugal, Mahajan, Churu and Bhadra estates shows how the Darbar has in the course of continued struggles with the leading nobles strengthened its own

* The grant by which an estate is held is termed a patta and the grantee is styled a pattedar.

position and weakened them. Colonel Powlett in his Gazetteer has expressed his opinion that there is no State in Rajputana, in which the old feudal tenure has so nearly passed away and the power of the Ruler is so absolute as in Bikaner. It has thus come about that no single noble is in a position to resist or even very seriously trouble the Darbar, though as lately as 1884 a combination of several rendered it necessary to send for a brigade from Nasirabad to restore order. None of the nobles of Bikaner holds any estate from the British Government.

The hereditary office-bearers are the descendants of the men who accompanied Rao Bikaji from

Hereditary Office-Bearers

Jodhpur or of those who were introduced by subsequent Rulers. Rao Bikaji's principal companions were Mehta Lal Singh, and Lakhani Baird, Bai Singh Bachhawat, Baga Mushraf, Gopal Baiaria, Salaji Rath, Napa Sankhla and Bela Parihar. The Bairds have frequently held the highest offices in the State, such as those of Dewan and Wakil, and have received much honour from the State. Thakursi Baird was Dewan in the time of Raja Raj Singh and was subsequently Governor of Bhatner fort. His descendant, Hindu Mal, was a Wakil at Delhi in 1883, and received from Maharaja Ratan Singh the title of Maharao, which is still held by the head of the family. Members of the family held the office of Dewan under Maharajas Surat Singh, Ratan Singh, Sardar Singh and Dungar Singh. The descendants of Bai Singh Bachhawat rose to considerable importance, but were exterminated by Raja Sur Singh (1613-31), with the exception of one boy, who was absent with his mother's family at Udaipur.

Salaji Rath's descendants hold at present several minor posts. One held the office of Lekhan (writer of grants) under Raja Raj Singh and his son Kalyan Das was Dewan to Raja Sur Singh. Mehta Makhan Rai of the same family was Dewan to Maharaja Anup Singh and Ram Lal Dwarkani to Maharaja Sardar Singh. The descendants of Napa Sankhla held the post of Kiledar (Castellan) of Bikaner till the time of Raja Sur Singh, whose displeasure they incurred. Many of them were killed and the rest fled to Marwar. Bela Parihar was the founder of numerous families, of which two branches have been continuously employed, the first in the care of the Raj houses and the other in personal attendance on the Rulers. They are known as Sahnis and Parihar respectively.

When Raja Raj Singh went to Jaisalmer in 1595 to marry the daughter of the Rawal, he brought back with him two officials of note, Karamsi Rakhicha, whom he placed in charge of his wardrobe and jewellery, and Kallaji Tosniwal Kothari. To the former family belonged Madan Chand, Dewan to Maharaja Ratan Singh, and Lachhi Ram and his sons, Man Mal and Gyan Mal, who were all Dewans to Maharaja Sardar Singh on several occasions. A son of the last named, Mehta Mangal Chand, was a member of the Council of Regency. Kallaji was an inhabitant of Nagaur and was placed, on his arrival in Bikaner, in charge of the fixed establishment (Kaikhana-jat).

Raja Sur Singh on his return from his marriage at Phalodi, was accompanied by Uija Kolhar and Sidhayach Kishanji. The former of these was placed in charge of the Raj Daftar or Secretariat and his descendants are considered to have a claim to service. To the latter was assigned the care of the Library which is one of some celebrity. His descendants hold villages in the State. The title of Kaviraj (Court Poet) was conferred on them by Maharaja Sairdar Singh who also granted them the honour of tazim. Since the arrival of the family in the State the compilation of the annals of Bikaner has been entrusted to them. The principal source of information in all matters relating to Bikaner history is the Khiyant composed by Dayal Das, who died at a very advanced age.

Raja Karan Singh married a lady from Rampur and brought with him Khianji Rampuria to whom was entrusted the duty of copying all State grants. This duty is still performed by his descendants.

With Maharaja Anup Singh came the ancestor of the present hereditary copyists of Khairatas or complimentary letters and of the Darbar Treasurer. Other minor officials are descended from persons, who were brought into the State by Maharajas Guj Singh and Surat Singh.

Of the new officials of the State, some have been employed from outside, the rest are local people.

Of the hereditary nobles given in the preceding paragraph the following may be mentioned —

(1) RAO BAHADUR RAJA HARI SINGH OF MAHAJAN,

Mahajan.

a Rathor Rajput of the Ratan-singhot family of the Bika

clan, is the premier noble of Bikaner. His estate, which lies in the northern portion of the Lunkaransar Tehsil, consists of 76 populated villages, of which the estimated annual income is Rs 55,000. It pays a yearly revenue to the State of Rs 15,374. The present Pattedar, Raja Hari Singh, born in 1877, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was Public Works Member of the State Council and is at present Honorary member of the State Council and President of the local Walterkirt Rajputia Hitkarini Sabha. He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in December 1911 and that of the Raja from the Darbar in 1912. The last Thakur but one, Amar Singh, was suspected of being concerned in an attempt to poison His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singh in 1874, and was deposed by the Darbar, the estate being made over to his eldest son, Ram Singh. Thakur Ram Singh who received (afterwards forfeited) the title of Rao Raja, held the estate till 1883 when he was removed and banished under the orders of the Government of India for his share in the revolt against the Ruler, which

was allowed to adopt his brother Sheo Nath's son, Hari Singh, the present Thakur Thakur Ram Singh, who resided during his banishment with his sister's husband, His Highness the late Maharawal Hari Sal of Jaisalmer, was allowed to return to Bikaner in 1888, but was obliged to live at the Capital. Subsequently he was allowed to return to his patta village owing to bad and failing health and died in 1901. Raja Hari Singh's relatives are his father, Sheo Nath Singh and his uncles, Thakurs Bakhtawar Singh and Bhopal Singh. The last-named was for a time Commandant of the Imperial Service Troops of the State.

(2) RAWAT MAN SINGH OF RAWATSAR is a Rathor Rajput of the Kandhalot clan, Rawatsar. descended from Kandhalji, uncle of Rao Bikaji and brother of Rao Jodhaji of Jodhpur. He is one of the four Sarayats and leading nobles of the State. His estate consists of 28 villages and lies to the west of the Nohar Tehsil. The annual income is about Rs. 40,000 and the revenue payable to the Darbar is Rs. 11,078-4-0. The estate with the title of Rawat was conferred on Raghu Das for his services in the Deccan and Gujarat with Raja Rai Singh. The late Rawat, who was sixteenth in descent from Kandhalji, was the son of Rawat Ranjit Singh, who died in 1885. He died in 1893 at the age of about 22 years, and was succeeded after a short interval by his posthumous son, Man Singh. The Rawat has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is Personal Assistant to the Chief Minister.

(3) RAO KAN SINGH OF BHUKARKA, a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot family of the Bika clan, Bhukarka. holds an estate consisting of 33 villages in the north of Nohar Tehsil. The estimated income of the estate is Rs. 25,000 and the revenue payable to the State is Rs. 8,765. The present Pattedar succeeded his father, Thakur Nathu Singh, in 1900. He is one of the four Sarayats and leading nobles of the State and holds the title of Rao from the Darbar. The estate is said to have been originally conferred by Raja Rai Singh on Sarang, the ancestor of the family in recognition of the good advice which he gave to the Ruler to fight under Akbar in Kashmir where Raja Rai Singh rendered conspicuous service. Subsequently in 1735, Thakur Kushal Singh was instrumental in helping Maharaja Zorawar Singh to repel an attack from the Rulers of Jodhpur.

(4) THAKUR HIR SINGH OF BIDASAR, a Rathor Rajput of the Kesodasot family of the Bidawat clan, is the head of the descendants of Bida. His estate, which consists of 11 villages only, is situated near Sujangarh in the region which formerly belonged to the Mohel Rajputs and is now known as Bidasar. The estate has an annual income of about Rs. 12,000 and pays Rs. 4,200 annually as revenue to the Darbar.

Line 1—

20 Delete the name of Rao Bahadur Jeoraj Singh of Pugal and substitute "Rao Devi Singh of Pugal" instead

as noticed above, was in possession of all the western portion of the State when the Rathor invasion took place, and whose daughter Rao Bikaji married The estate, which is situated on the borders of

Line 9—

21 Delete the sentences following the word "State" and substitute instead the following —

"The late Rao Jeoraj Singh, who died in May, 1925, received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1918 The present Rao is a minor of about 7 years"

Line 1 of para (7)—

22 Prefix "Brigadier-General" to the name of "Sardar Bahadur Thakur Jeoraj Singh"

who, owing to their distance from headquarters, was not in position to control them effectively The Thakur was finally reduced to subjection in 1854 and was deprived of his estate, but five villages were given to him for maintenance The income of these is small and they are not liable to payment of revenue The late Thakur was born in 1848 He was a member of the Council from 1890 onwards He has left three sons He was granted the title of

Line 3 of para (7)—

23 Add the following after the word "clan" —

"and has an estate consisting of 10 villages, which yields an annual income of about Rs 17,000 The revenue payable to the State is Rs 4,326 a year Thakur Jeoraj Singh succeeded his adoptive father Thakur Moti Singh in 1923"

Hu Singh in 1892 The late Thakur was implicated in the disturbance of 1883-84 and his fortress was demolished He was subsequently allowed to rebuild it At the time of his death he was a Member of the Council of Regency

(8) THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF BAE, a Rathor Rajput of

Bae.

the Sarangot branch of the Bikawat sept, holds an estate of 15 villages

which yields an income of about Rs 25,000 and pays an annual revenue of Rs 7,537 The estate is situated in the north-eastern portion of the State between Sardaishahr and Bhadra The late Pattedar, Thakur Jagmal Singh, was appointed a Member of the Council of Regency on the accession of the present Ruler and held that post till his resignation in 1890

(9) RAO BAHADUR RAJA JEORAJ SINGH, a tazimi pattedar of Reri, is a Tonwar Rajput and holds four and a half villages

Reri.

chiefly in the Dungargarh Tehsil, yielding an income of about Rs 25,000 and paying no revenue to the Daiba. The Thakur was the uncle (mother's brother) of His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singh and so became a person of some prominence. His daughter was married to His late Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. He was appointed a Member of the State Council on the 20th April 1903. He is also Officer-in-charge of the Fort. He was granted the title of Rao Bahadur by the British Government on 1st January 1912.

Page 39—

24 Expunge the account of Thakur Sultan Singh of Sanwatsar in para (9) and change the number of paragraphs accordingly

Page 39—contd

Line 1 of para 11 (now 10)—

25 Prefix "Colonel" to the name of Rao Bahadur Thakur Sadul Singh

Line 7 of para 11 (now 10)—

26 Delete the words "Member of Council and Cabinet".

Line 1 of para 12 (now 11)—

27 Prefix "Major-General" to the name of Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singh

Line 7 of the same para —

28 Substitute "Army Minister" for "Military Member of Council".

Line 2 of para 13 (now 12)—

29 Correct the spelling of "Khyāran" as "Khyeran".

Lines 1-5—

30 Delete the words "Secretary in the Military Department, Mahakma Khas, and"

Government on the 1st June 1921. Order of the British Empire on 31d June 1918. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 31d June 1923.

(14) RAO BAHADUR THAKUR BANEY SINGH OF KHIYARAN is a Pattedar (Tazim) He is a Bhati Rajput of Motasar. He was an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness, Officer-in-charge, Gujner, and Shikar Khana Officer, and is now Secretary in the Military Department, Mahakma Khas, and Military Secretary to His Highness. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on 1st January 1921.

(15) RAO BAHADUR THAKUR BHUR SINGH, a tazim Sardar of Raisar, was educated at the Walter Nobles' School. He is

Line 3—

31 Delete the word “and”

Line 4—

32 Delete the words “is now” and add after “Commissioner” “and is now Comptroller of the Household”

Line 3 of para 15 (now 14)—

33 Substitute “Master” for “Comptroller”

Line 1 of para 17 (now 16)—

34 Delete the name of Thakur Bijey Singh and substitute “Thakur Hir Singh” instead Also spell “Shankhu” as “Sankhu”

Kunai He is now Military Secretary to the hereditary He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 1st January 1921

(18) SARDAR BAHADUR THAKUR JEORAJ SINGH, C B E, is a Tazimi Pattedar of Lakhansar and a Rathor Rajput of the Manohardasot family of the Bidawat clan He has worked as Assistant Commandant, Sadul Light Infantry, Senior Assistant Commandant and Commandant of the Ganga Risala, and Recruiting Officer, Bikaner State, and is now Master of Ceremonies He is also an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja He was appointed to the Order of the British Empire, first class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur on the 28th July 1917, and was made a Commander of the British Empire on the 1st January 1920

(19) THAKUR BIJEY SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Shankhu, is a Rathor Rajput of the Kishansinghot family of the Bika clan and is a descendant of Raja Rai Singh, the sixth Ruler of Bikaner

(20) THAKUR CHANDAR SINGH, Tazimi Pattedar of Kanwali, is a Rathor Rajput of the Khangrot family of the Bidawat clan He received his education first at the Walter Nobles' School, Bikaner, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he passed the Higher Diploma Examination He has held the posts of Home Secretary and Assistant Comptroller of the Household

(21) THAKUR HARI SINGH, Pattedar (Tazimi) of Sidmukh, is a Rathor Rajput of the Sarangot family of the Bika clan

(22) RAWAT MADHO SINGH, a Tazimi Pattedar of Jaitpur, is a Rathor Rajput of the Raotot-Gopaldasot family of the Kandhot clan He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer

(23) THAKUR PARTAP SINGH, a Rathor Rajput of Banriot family of the Kandhot clan is a Tazimi Pattedar of Kuchel He,

35 Add the following after the account of Thakur Suraj Baksh Singh —

“Lt-Col Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singh is a Tazimi Rajvi of Rajasar He has held the posts of Officer Commanding, Body Guard, and Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharajah, and is now Inspector-General of Police He received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government on 1st January, 1926”.

RAJVIS

The head of the Rajvi family by seniority was Maharaj Pane Singh, a great grandson of Maharaja Guj Singh. The Ruler left a number of sons, and at his death the eldest, Maharaja Raj Singh, succeeded him. After the funeral rites had been performed, some of the other brothers including the second, Sultan Singh, who had recently tried to capture Raj Singh, fled. Maharaja Raj Singh died ten days later and was succeeded by his son, Pratap Singh, a boy of six years. Surat Singh, Maharaja Raj Singh's third brother, managed the affairs of the State and very shortly afterwards, on the death of Maharaja Pratap Singh in 1788, established himself on the Gaddi. His elder brother of the whole blood, Chhatar Singh, raised no objection. The Rulership remained in this line till the death of Maharaja Sarda Singh, who adopted His late Highness Maharaja Dungar Singh, a descendant of Maharaja Guj Singh's third son, Chhatar Singh. The children of the eldest branch, descendants of Sultan Singh, have thus remained excluded from succession. Sultan Singh himself after leaving Bikaner fled to Udaipur, where he died, leaving two sons, Guman Singh and Akhey Singh. These subsequently came to Bikaner and received a revenue-free grant of villages.

Of the Rajvis only the following four may be mentioned --

(1) RAJVI GULAB SINGH is a Tazimi Rajvi of Boghera. He has held the posts of Officer Commanding, Body Guard, and Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja, and is now Inspector-General of Police.

(2) MAHARAJ JAGMAL SINGH is a Deorhiwala Rajvi and the eldest son of the late Maharaj Nahar Singh who was a cousin of the present Maharaja, both being descended from the same great grandfather, the late Maharaj Dalel Singh, a grandson of Maharaja Guj Singh, who ruled Bikaner from 1745 to 1788. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, whence he passed the Diploma Examination. He has held the posts of Secretary in the Political Department and acting Public Works Member of the State Council. He holds the Patta of Khikarian and, besides being a personal Aide-de-Camp to His Highness, is an Honorary Major in the Ganga Risala—the Bikaner Camel Corps. He has two brothers, namely, Major Maharaj Narain Singh and Captain Maharaj Prithi Singh.

(3) MAHARAJ NARAIN SINGH is a Deorhiwala Rajvi and second son of the late Maharaj Nahar Singh, who was cousin of the present Ruler, both being descendants of the same great grandfather, the late Maharaj Dalel Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, from where he passed the Diploma Examination. He has held the posts of Private and Additional Secretary to His Highness and now holds the appointment of Political Secretary to the Maharaja. He is also a personal Aide-de-Camp.

to His Highness, and holds the Honorary rank of Major in the Dungan Lancers, Bikaner

(4) MAHARAJ PRITHI SINGH is a Deoriwala Rajvi and third son of the late Maharaj Nahar Singh, who was cousin of the present Maharaja, both being the descendants of the same great grandfather, the late Maharaj Dalel Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, whence he passed the Diploma Examination. He was formerly Personal Assistant to the Revenue and Finance Member of Council, Bikaner, and is now acting Private Secretary to His Highness. He received his Military training at the Training School for Indian Cadets at Indore, and after receiving His Majesty's Commission in December 1919 was attached as 2nd Lieutenant to the 13th Rajputs with which he served in Mesopotamia from February 1920 to February 1921. He was then attached to the 109th Infantry with which he served in Waziristan from April to July 1921. He is a personal Aide-de-Camp to the Maharaja and an Honorary Captain in the Sadul Light Infantry, Bikaner.

Of the Baid family the leading members are — (1) MAHARAO SAWAI SINGH, Mutsaddi-in-waiting to His Highness the Maharaja, (2) MEHTA KESHRI SINGH and (3) MEHTA ABHEY SINGH, Hakim. The following persons among others belong to families which are considered to have a claim to employment —

(1) KAVIRAJ SUKH DAN

(2) MEHTA LUNKARAN, acting Nazim of Reni at Rajgarh

Officials

Of the officials it will suffice to notice the following —

(1) KHAN BAHADUR K. RUSTOMJI, M.A., is a Parsi gentleman. He has held the posts of Head Master, Darbar High School, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, acting Public Works Member of the State Council and Comptroller of the Household. He is now Home and Finance Member. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on 5th June 1920.

(2) RAI BAHADUR BABU NIHAL SINGH has been in State service since 1889. He has served as Inspector of Schools, Mir Munshi of the Council and Mahakma Khas, Nazim of Bikaner, Judge of the Appellate Court, second and Chief Judge of the Chief Court, acting Revenue Member of the State Council and as Vakil attached to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, at Mount Abu. He is now Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bikaner. He received the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January 1920.

(3) MR. L. P. LAJOIE, M.B.E., an Indian of French descent, has been in the State service since 1893. He served as clerk to the Council of Regency, Head Clerk, Mahakma Khas, Tehsildar and

Page 42—

36 Omit the contents of lines 1—7

Line 10 (now line 3)—

37 Add "C I E" after "M A"

Line 11 (now line 7) -

38 Substitute "Minister" for "Member"

Line 16 (now line 9)—

39 After "1920" add the following —

"He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on 3rd June, 1925"

40 Delete Mr Samarth's account in para (2) and insert the following instead —

"(2) Lala Raj Kanwar M A, belongs to a respectable and influential Vaish family of Panipat. He is a Member of the Punjab Civil Service, and has successively held the appointments of Personal Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner, Under-Secretary, Political Department, Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, Political Secretary and Manager State Trust in the Gwalior State and as Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah in this State and now holds the appointment of Foreign and Political Minister"

Public Works Member of the State Council and Household. He is now Home and Finance Member. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government.

Pages 42-43—contd

(6) Lala Ram Lal, M B E—Account to be added (as given in para. 46 *infra*),

(7) Dr N J Bandorawala, M S M B,

(8) Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal—Account to be added as given in para 45 below,

(9) Mr L P Lajoe,

(10) B Nihal Chand,

(11) B Naunehal Singh,

(12) Rai Bahadur D M Nanavati,

45 "Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Khatri Puri of Ghorthal, District Sialkot, was formerly Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara State. He received the appointment of the Revenue Commissioner in this Government on the 1st January, 1923".

46 "Lala Ram Lal, M B E, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, is a Khatri of the Punjab. He is a Member of the Punjab Civil Service and his services have been borrowed from the Punjab Government. He holds the title of M B E."

Nazim of Bikaner and is now the Inspector-General of Customs and Excise. He was made a Member of the British Empire on the 1st January 1919.

(4) BABU NIHAL CHAND is a Khatia by caste and a resident of the Patiala State in the Punjab. He was Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Patiala State, Assistant to the Accountant-General, Bhopal State, and is now the Accountant-General, Bikaner State.

(5) BABU NANUHAL SINGH, B A, a Kayastha by caste, is a resident of Fatehgarh in the United Provinces. He joined the State Service in October 1911 and has served as Secretary to Council and Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. He is now Secretary to the Cabinet.

(6) DOCTOR C. D. PANDE, L R C P, L M, M R C S, is the
Page 13—

Line 5 of para (7)—

41 Substitute "Council" for "Cabinet"

Line 1 of para (8)—

42 Substitute "Doctor N. J. Bandorawala, M S M B" for "Dr. C. D. Pande, L R C P, L M, M R C S"

43 Expunge the account of Pandit Bisheshwar Nath in para (9)

respectable and

at the High Court, Allahabad, and joined the State service as and Judge of the Chief Court, Bikaner. He is now a puisne judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bikaner.

(9) MR D. M. NANAWATI, B A, LL B, is a Nagar Brahmin by caste. He was Assistant Superintendent in the Legislative Department of the Bombay Government and is now Secretary in the Legislative Department, Bikaner.

SETHS

There are many rich Seths in the Bikaner State who do extensive banking and other business. It would suffice to mention the following —

(1) BAHADUR MAL RAMPURIA is an Oswal by caste and a resident of Bikaner with an extensive cloth business in Calcutta and a branch in Manchester (England).

(2) RAI BAHADUR SETH SIR BISHESWAR DASS, Kt, is by caste a Maheshia Daga. He is a leading Banker in Bikaner and a well-known Seth in Calcutta, Bombay, Nagpur, Kampti, Raipur, Dungargarh, Nandgaon, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Bangalore, Mian Mir and Jubbulpur. He received the title of Rai Bahadur.

from the British Government on 9th November 1901 and was created

Page 44—

Line 1 of para (3)—

47. Spell "Dadha" as "Dhaddha".

(4) JAGANNATH THIRANI OF NOHAR—He is a banker having landed property in Purnea District and extensive business in other places

(5) SETH RAM CHAND KOTHARI is a Maheshwari and one of Bikaner with business in Calcutta.

RAHADUR NARSIN
of Bikaner and owns cotton factories at

(7) RAI BAHADUR SETH RAM CHANDRA MINTRI is one of the important bankers with business at Kalimpong and elsewhere. He resides at Reni in the State. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on 1st January 1906

(8) RAM GOPAL MOHTA is a big banker having business at Delhi and Karachi

(9) SETH RAM RATAN DAS BAGRI is a Maheshwari by caste and a banker of Bikaner with important business at Calcutta, Kotah and Indore

(10) SETH SAMPAT RAM DOOGAR is an Oswal by caste. He resides at Sardarshahi in the State and has a large banking business in Calcutta. He is one of the richest bankers in the State.

Line 1 of para. (11)—

49 Correct the spelling of "Tula Ram" as "Tola Ram".

KISHENGARH

"7 Ruler of the Kishengarh State is His Highness Buland Makan Maharajahdhnaj Maharaja Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 26th J and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, first cousin of His late Highness Maharajah Sir A. Bahadur, on whose demise on the 25th September he succeeded to the Gaddi on the 24th November. He was married to the sister of Rao Raja Mals in May 1915 and a son was born (this marriage) 5th May 1916"

daughters born in December 1911, May 1914 and January 1921, respectively. He was invested with ruling powers in December 1905

COLONEL
UMDAI
MAKAN
RAHADUR,
November
Sir Sardul
He was
the Maha-
Highness
has three

His Highness served with distinction in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years. He received English education under an English tutor. His Highness was made an Honorary Captain in the British Army in March 1908, and was created a K C I E on 1st January 1909. His Highness received the Honorary rank of Major in the Indian Army and was created a K C S I at the Delhi Coronation Darbar in December 1911. His Highness received the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army in 1917.

The Maharaja is a Rathor Rajput and a descendant of Maharaja Kishen Singh, the second son of Maharaja Uday Singh of Jodhpur. Kishen Singh left Jodhpur in 1596 and having come under the notice of the Emperor Akbar, obtained from him the grant of the district of Setholao. In 1611 he founded the town of Kishengarh, which has since remained the Capital of the State.

The Maharaja is by religion a Hindu of the Ballabhkul Vaishnav sect. ~~Maharaj Yagnaiain Singh of Keikeri is His Highness' first cousin.~~ The Raja of Ralaota is a distant relative being descended from a former Ruler of the State.

The States allied to Kishengarh by consanguinity are Jodhpur, Bikaner, Rutlam, Jhabua, Sailana, Sitamau and Idar. Marriages have taken place between the Kishengarh family and the Sesodia houses of Udaipur, Peitabgarh and Dungaipur, the Kachhwaha houses of Jaipur and Alwar, the Hara houses of Bundi and Kotah, the Bhatias of Jaisalmer, the Jhalas and the Shaikhawats. The late Maharaja's grandmother was the daughter of Maharaj Kunwar Amar Singh of Udaipur and his eldest sister was married to the late Maharana Sajan Singh. The second sister was married to the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar, the third sister was married to the late Maharaja of Jaipur and the husband of the fourth was Zalim Singh, the ex-Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar. Maharaja Madan Singh's mother was a daughter of the late Maharao Umed Singh of Sirohi. The present Maharaja's sister, who died on 20th May 1921, was married to His Highness Maharaj Jey Singh, the present Ruler of Alwar.

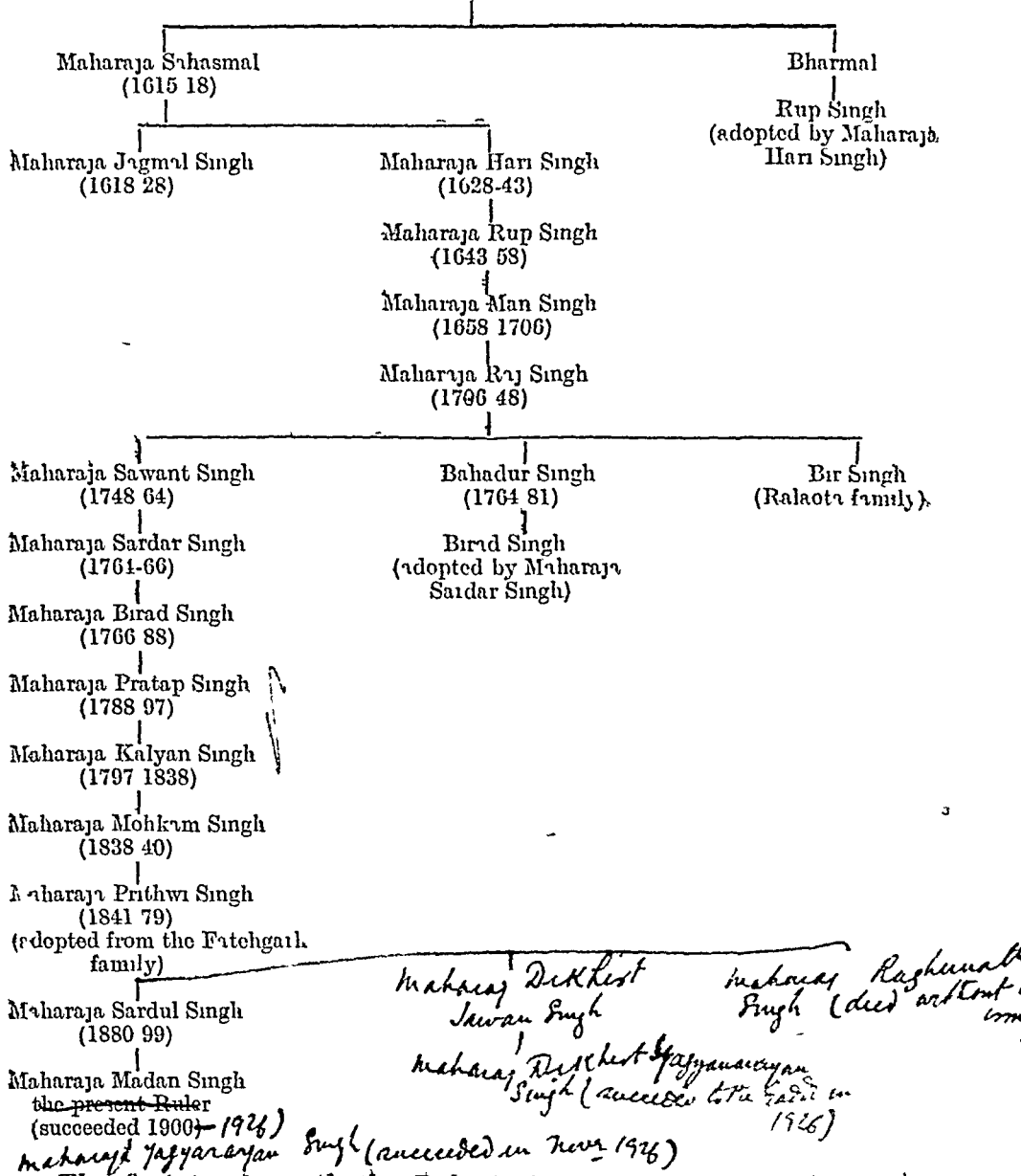
On the outbreak of the Great War in August 1914, His Highness ^{late} ~~the Maharaja~~ placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government ^{late} all the resources of the State as well as his personal services. His Highness was appointed as an Additional Member of the staff of the 7th Division of the Indian Expeditionary Force for Active Service.

His Highness ^{late} joined the 7th Division Head Quarters on the 31st August 1914 and embarked for Marseilles on the 20th September 1914. His Highness remained at the Front for nearly six months and returned to Kishengarh on 22nd February 1915.

His Highness ^{late} was mentioned in Field Marshal French's despatch, issued in February 1915.

The following table shows the Rulers of the Kishengarh family from its commencement —

MAHARAJA KISHEN SINGH
(1597-1615)



The first treaty with the British Government was made in the year 1818 by Maharaja Kalyan Singh under which the State pays no tribute to the Imperial Government

The leading men of the State fall into three divisions, viz ,

- Leading men.**
- (1) The Rajvis and hereditary nobles,
 - (2) the hereditary office-bearers and
 - (3) the non-hereditary officials

Of the first division, the principal are the Rajvis, the descendants respectively of Maharaja Prithwi Singh, of Maharaja Bahadur Singh (the late Fatehgarh family) and of Maharaja Bir Singh (the Ralaota family). After the Rajvis come a number of families, the chief of which are the following —

- (1) Bhoptots(a) and (2) Sakat Singhots(b) descended from Bhupat and Sakat Singh, brothers of Maharaja Kishen Singh, (3) Jaganathots(c) descended from the family of Parbatsai in Maiwai, (4) and (5) Govindasots(d) and Ratnots(e) descended from grandsons of Maharaja Uday Singh of Jodhpur, (6) Karamsots(f) descended from a son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur and (7) Chandawats(g), (8) Bikas, (9) Baghwats(h), (10) Udawats(i), (11) Poona-wats(j), (12) Gaurs(k)

Among these, the nobles known as the eight Umraos, viz, the Thakurs of Naraina, Chosla, Kotri, Bhaibolao, Pandarwara, the Senior Thakur of Sinodia and the Thakurs of Khatoli and Raghunathpura rank highest. However, with the exception of the Rajvis, none of the nobles hold large estates or are men of much note.

In the case of the families of all the nobles, succession is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for the maintenance of younger sons. Formerly mounted service was rendered to the Daibar by the Jagudars, but this has now been commuted into cash payments.

The following are the leading Rajvis and other nobles —

- (1) MAHARAJ YAGNARAIN SINGH OF KARKERI succeeded his father, Maharaj Dixit Jawan Singh, in September 1903.

Karkeri. He holds an estate of eight villages of which two are alienated, with an estimated income of Rs 20,000. The estate was conferred on his father in 1878 by Maharaja Prithwi Singh. Maharaj Yagnarain Singh was born on 26th January 1896 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is the first cousin of His Highness the present Maharaja. He was married to the sister of Rao Raja of Maksudangarh in May 1915 and a son was born to him on the 5th May 1916.

- (2) RAJA KALYAN SINGH OF RALAOTA, who is descended from a younger son of Maharaja Raj Singh (1706-1748).

Ralaota.

-
- (a) Thakurs of Naraina, Pandarwara, Bhadun and Kherian
 - (b) Thakurs of Raghunathpura and Nalu
 - (c) Thakurs of Chosla, Narwar and Natuti
 - (d) Thakurs of Titari and Hingtara
 - (e) Thakur of Hingtara (Senior)
 - (f) Thakurs of Kotli, Bhaibolao, Khatoli, Patan, Jharol, Saprunde, Hingonia and Nalu
 - (g) Thakurs of Sinodia, Khatoda and Boharu
 - (h) Thakurs of Harpura and Singala
 - (i) Thakur of Sandolian
 - (j) Thakur of Junda
 - (k) Thakur of Mohanpura.

holds two villages of the estimated value of Rs 10,000. The Raja was born in 1901. He succeeded his father, Nonid Singh, on the latter's death in 1918.

2 (3) **THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH OF BHAMBOLAO**, a Rathor Rajput of the Karamsot sub-clan, holds the first seat on the right in Darbar among the 8 leading nobles of Kishengarh. He has a service *jagir* of six horses and holds *tazim*. He was born in 1885 and succeeded his father, Thakur Jait Singh, in 1901. He has two brothers, Nahai Singh and Inde Singh, born in 1888 and 1894, and an uncle named Govind Singh. He has no other relatives nearer than third cousin.

3 (4) **THAKUR GOVIND SINGH**, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhojot clan, succeeded his cousin, Naraina, the late Thakur Gopal Singh of Naraina, on 14th February 1905. He was born in 1891 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He holds a service *jagir* of 12 horses worth an income of Rs 5,500.

4 (5) **THAKUR GOVIND SINGH OF SINODIA**, a Chandawat Rathor, is entitled to the first seat on the left in Darbar and holds a service *jagir* of six horses. He was born in 1870 and was adopted by his cousin, the late Thakur, in 1885. He has only one son named Ganga Singh, born in 1893, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

5 (6) **THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF CHOSLA**, a Rathor Rajput of the Jagnathot sub-clan, who is descended from the Paibatsar family in Marwar, succeeded his father, the late Thakur Beni Sal, on the 20th August 1904. He holds a service *jagir* of 8 horses. He was born in 1898 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

6 (7) **THAKUR SANWAT SINGH OF KOTRI**, a Karamsot descendant of Rao Jodha of Marwar, holds a *jagir* of nine horses. He was born in 1896. His grand aunt was the mother of the present Chief of Shahpura. He is a Rathor Rajput and one of the eight nobles. He received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

7 (8) **THAKUR RAM SINGH OF PANDARWARA**, born in 1871, a Rathor Rajput of the Bhojot clan, is a descendant of Bhup Singh, brother to Maharaja Kishen Singh, and holds a *jagir* of eight horses. This family, which was the most influential in the State, held Dhasuk in *jagir* till about ninety years ago, when the estate was confiscated owing to their refractory conduct. Eventually Pandarwara was given instead of Dhasuk. The Thakur has a son named Raghunath Singh, born in 1893.

(9) **THAKUR SARDAR SINGH OF KHATAULI**, born in 1867, is a Karamsot descendant of Rao Jodha and holds a *jagir* of seven horses, and is a first class noble. The Thakur succeeded his father, Sheonath Singh, in June 1905. He has one younger brother, Ugam Singh, born in 1879, and one uncle, Bhim Singh.

Khatauli

(10) **RAO SAHIB THAKUR RANJIT SINGH OF RAGHUNATHPUR**, a descendant of Maharaja Kishen Singh's brother,

Raghunathpura

Sakat Singh, is a Rathor Rajput of the Sagat-Singhot clan and holds a *jagir* of eight horses. He was born in 1886, and succeeded his adoptive grandfather, the late Rao Sahib Thakur Bhaat Singh, in 1914. He has a brother, Ramnath Singh, born in 1888, who served as a Commissioned Officer in the 5th Cavalry for two years and now holds a post of Bakhshi Fauj in the State. Thakur Ranjit Singh is Hakim Adalat Diwani. He received the title of Rao Sahib from the British Government on the 1st January 1924. He has a son named Narain Singh, who was born in 1903, and is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(10) **RAO RAJA ANAND SINGH** is half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja and is a first class noble. A *jagir* of nine horses was conferred on him by the late Maharaja. He has two sons, Bijai Singh and Vankat Raman Ramanuj Prasad Singh, born in 1897 and 1907. The latter is reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(12) **RAJVI SHEO SINGH**, a Rathor Rajput, belongs to the Ralaota Rajvi family. He received *tazim* in 1905 and is Baxi Jagir since 1906. He holds a three horse jagir.

(12) **THAKUR SUMER SINGH OF AJGARA** is a Rathor Rajput. He holds no title from the British Government.

(13) **THAKUR SHER SINGH OF BHADUN** is a Rathor Rajput. He holds no title from the British Government.

(14) **THAKUR RAM NATH SINGH** is a Rathor Rajput of the Sakatsinghot sub-clan, and holds the post of Bakhshi Fauj.

(15) **THAKUR BANEY SINGH** is a Rajput of the Powar clan. He is a jagirdar and Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja.

(16) **DHABAI BHIM LALJI** is Dhabai Gujar by caste. He is a foster brother of His Highness and a Jagirdar of the State.

(17) **JOGAWAT TEJ SINGH** is the Kiledar at Kishengah.

Of the hereditary Office-bearers of the State the important are

(1) **MEHTA SURAT SINGH**, an Oswal by caste, grandson of Mehta Sobagh Singh, who was Dewan of the State for over 20 years.

(2) MUNSHI LAXMI NARAIN, a Kayastha, is a representative of the Mun Munshi family which came from Delhi in the time of Maharaja Bahadur Singh. He is the keeper of the old State records *and is also working as Private Secy. to H H the Maharaja.*

(3) BHATT MADAN MOHAN, a Simali Brahman by caste, held the Treasury Officer's post for over 18 years. His family has held this appointment for four generations.

(4) ~~PURHIT BIRDI CHAND, a Pushkarna Brahman, is Toshakhana officer of Kishengarh.~~

(5) RAI SAHIB PURHIT SHRIDHAR, a Pushkarna Brahman, is First Assistant to the Revenue Member of the State Council. He received the title of Rai Sahib from the British Government in June 1918.

(6) ~~MUNSHI ABDUL KARIM KHAN is Darbar Wakil at Mount Abu.~~

(7) LALA BHOLA NATH, a Kayastha, is Darbar Wakil at Ajmer.

(8) LALA DASU RAM is Darbar Wakil at Jodhpur.

(9) MIR YAQUB ALI is Darbar Wakil at Jaipur.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

(1) DEWAN BAHADUR K L PAONASKAR, C I E (M A, Calcutta), is a Maharashtia Brahman. Sometime officiating Senior Professor of Mathematics, Government College, Jubbulpore, Professor of Science and Mathematics in the Government College, Ajmer (December 1896 to June 1900), Officiating Head Master, June 1900 to July 1901. On deputation as tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh from August 1901 to July 1903. Acted as Honorary Inspector to the Imperial Cadet Corps for one year and a half which services were gracefully recognised by the Officers of the Corps. First Indian Assistant to the Principal, Mayo College, July 1903 to May 1906. For two years Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer. On deputation as Revenue Member of Council, Kishengarh, from May 1906. Confirmed Chief Member of Council in October 1906. He received the title of Dewan Bahadur from the British Government at the Delhi Darbar of 1911, and was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1917.

(2) RAO BAHADUR THAKUR RUP SINGH, B A, who is a Powar Rajput, joined State service as Head Master and Inspector of Schools in 1907, and was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness in 1908. He accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to the War in 1914. In March 1915, a two-horse jagir was conferred on him on the occasion of the Special Darbar, which was held in honour of His Highness' safe return to the State from the Front. He received from the British Government the title of Rao

Sahib in June 1915, and that of the Rao Bahadur on 1st January 1923. He was appointed Judicial Member in September 1918.

(3) LALA SOHAN LAL, a Kayastha, is Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

(4) SAKAL MAHANT SHIROMANI SWAMIJI MAHARAJ SRI BALKRISHNA DEOJI SRIJI MAHARAJ OF SALIMABAD, the high priest (Acharya) of the Nimbarak division of the Vaishnav sect. He lives at Salimabad and is the highest ecclesiastical authority of his sect and is held in very great respect by the Ruling Princes and nobles of Rajputana and other parts of India. He has estates consisting of revenue-free grants in Kishengarh, Marwar, Bundi and other States. In Marwar he receives a cess of a rupee per village, the collections of which go as an endowment to maintain the circumstances and pomp of the preceptor of this sect. He is the disciple and successor of the late Sriji Maharaj Sri Ghansham Sarandeoji, who died in February 1907.

2. (3) DR. MANOHAR LAL BHARGAVA, M.B., B.S., holds the appointment of Medical Officer of the State since November 1917.

CHAPTER III

SISODIA STATES.

[*Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Pantabgarh*]

✓ The Sisodia clan of Rajputs is descended from Loh, son of Rama, the legendary king of Oudh, whose descendants emigrated in A D 145 from the Punjab to Gujarat, where they reigned till

Notice of the Clan

their capital, Balabhi, near the present city of Bhavnagar, was destroyed by an invasion of foreigners in A D 524. In the course of the flight of the family, a prince was born near Mount Abu, who afterwards reigned at Idai, which was held by his descendants till the Bhils rose and killed their ruler. His son, Bapa, was preserved and removed to Nagindia (now called Nagda) 13 miles to the north of the modern Udaipur. Eventually he took up his residence with the Mori Chief of Chitor, then the overlord of Malwa. Later on, he led the Churi forces against the Muhammadans from Sind, defeated them, and ultimately made himself master of Chitor in A D 734 with the title of Rawal, and founded the kingdom of Mewar.

Kuina or Karian Singh succeeded in 1193. His son, Mahap, proved unworthy and retired into the western hills where he became the founder of the Dungarpur and Banswara line. His cousin, Bhaiat, was driven from Chitor by the Sonigara chief of Jhalor, who had married Karian Singh's daughter, and he retired to Sind. Chitor was, however, recovered by his son, Rahap, in 1201, and he changed the name of the dynasty to Sisodia and the title from Rawal to Rana. This latter change was due to his defeat of Mokal, the Parihar Prince of Mandor, who bore the title of Rana and was compelled to renounce not only the title but the district of Godwar.

In the interval of half a century between Rana Rahap and Rana Lakshmi (or Lakshman Singh) 9 princes were placed on the gaddi, 6 of whom fell in battle, and Chitor was lost and recovered. Lakshman Singh succeeded in 1275 and it was during his reign, in 1303, that Chitor was taken and sacked by Alauddin. During this siege the *Johar* occurred and twelve princes of the house sacrificed their lives including the Rana himself, his eldest son (Uisi or Ari) and all his other sons, except the second, Ajai Singh, who escaped to Kelwara, from whence he ruled as Rana over the surrounding hilly country.

Ajai Singh's nephew, Hamir Singh I (1351-1364), retook Chitor, which was held by his father-in-law, Maldeo, Chief of Jalor, for the Muhammadans. Hamir Singh was regarded as the leading prince of the central portion of India until his death. In the reign of Rana Laksh Singh or Lakha (1382-1397) the Mewar gaddi passed from the elder to the younger branch of the family,

the Rana having taken to wife a princess of Malwar with the promise that any son born of the marriage should succeed to Mewar, to the exclusion of the elder son, Chonda. A child, Mokul, being born, Chonda resigned all his rights in Mokul's favour, reserving to himself the first place in the council of the State and stipulating that his symbol, the lance, should be super-added to that of the prince in all grants. Chonda is the ancestor of the Rawats of Salumbar and of the other Chondawat families. Kumbha (1433-1468) succeeded Mokul. He built about 32 fortresses and several buildings including the Kumalgarh fort and the Kirti Stambh (Tower of Fame) at Chitor. The latter was built in 1440 in commemoration of his success over the Muhammadan ruler of Malwa.

Uda succeeded to the gaddi after assassinating his father, Kumbha. In return for the help given by the Chief of Jodhpur, he ceded the districts of Ajmer and Sambhar to Jodhpur. He made the Deoria prince of Sisohi, who was subordinate to Mewar, independent and considered the betrothal of his daughter to the emperor of Delhi. This marriage, however, did not take place. Uda was deposed in A.D. 1474 and his brother, Rai Mal, succeeded him. Suraj Mal, who was the son of Khem Karan, brother of Kumbha, retired about this time to Deolia where he founded the State of Partabgarh. Raimal was succeeded by Sangram Singh I or Sanga. Under this sovereign, Mewar reached the zenith of its prosperity. Sangram Singh, before he was called upon to contend with the house of Timur, had gained sixteen pitched battles against the Muhammadan sovereigns of Delhi and Malwa. In A.D. 1527, however, he met Baber in battle at Fatehpur Sikri and died next year. The following reigns of Ratna, Bikramjit and Uday Singh were marked by severe struggles with Bahadur Shah, king of Gujarat, and subsequently with the Emperor Akbar. During both these struggles, the *Johar* sacrifice was performed. On the last occasion Chitor was captured after terrible slaughter and demolished. Uday Singh founded Udaipur, which has since been the capital of Mewar. Uday Singh's successor, Partap, who succeeded in A.D. 1572, was a gallant warrior, who after severe struggles with the Muhammadans succeeded in recovering nearly the whole of Mewar, but not the old capital Chitor. Partap died in A.D. 1597. Ultimately, when Jahangir took the field in person, Amar Singh I, son of Partap, after defeating the Imperial Forces at several places concluded peace. Though it was then arranged that the Maharana of Udaipur should never personally attend the Imperial Darbar, Amar Singh I sent his son, Karan, to attend the Emperor's Darbar at Delhi. As a result of this peace, the Imperial troops were withdrawn from Chitor which thus reverted to the Sisodias. Amar Singh was succeeded in A.D. 1621 by his son, Karan, who reigned only seven years. In A.D. 1628 Jagat Singh succeeded his father, Karan. Rana Raj Singh I succeeded his father, Jagat Singh, in 1653. During his reign the Emperor Aurangzeb imposed a capitation tax, known as *Jazia*, on all Hindus. Against this the Rana wrote a

very strong letter of protest (which is reproduced in 'Tod's Rajasthan'), whereupon Aurangzeb invaded Mewar. Raj Singh defeated the Emperor on many occasions and secured Imperial emblems, elephants and banners. The idol of Shri Nathji was brought to Mewar about this time through fear of Aurangzeb. It is established at Nathdwara which is a great place of pilgrimage for Hindus. Raj Singh constructed the lake of Rajsamand on the dam of which fine marble palaces, exquisitely carved, have been built.

Rana Jai Singh, who succeeded Raj Singh in A D 1681, concluded a treaty with Aurangzeb. He constructed the famous dam of the Dhebar Lake, called after him Jaisamand, one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. Rana Amar Singh II, who succeeded to the gaddi in 1698, made a tripartite alliance for mutual defence with the rulers of Jaipur and Jodhpur who stipulated that their houses should again be admitted to the honour of marriage with Mewar, a privilege which they had lost by giving their daughters in marriage to the Mughal Emperors, on condition that the sons of princesses of the Udaipur house should in all cases succeed to the throne in preference to elder sons by other mothers, and that daughters, born to Udaipur princesses, should not be given in marriage to Muhammadans. Sangram Singh II succeeded Amar Singh II in A D 1716, and was succeeded by Jagat Singh in A D 1734. The stipulations, regarding the marriages, above referred to, led to constant quarrels and eventually to the Maharattas being called in as arbiters in the affairs of Rajputana. For nearly a century, during the reigns of Jagat Singh II, Partab Singh II, Raj Singh II, Arsi (A D 1762), Hamu Ratna and Bhim Singh, Mewar was harassed by Sindhia and Holkar and afterwards by Amir Khan, the Pindari, till in 1818 Maharana Bhim Singh made a treaty with the British Government, by which the latter agreed to protect the territory of Udaipur and to use its best exertions for the restoration of the territories, the State had lost, when this could be done with propriety. Maharana Bhim Singh died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son, Jawan Singh, who reigned till 1838. In default of male issue, the succession went by adoption to Sardar Singh, the chief of Bagor. Maharana Sardar Singh died in 1842 and was succeeded by his younger brother and adopted son, Maharana Sarup Singh, who distinguished himself by his loyal service during the Mutiny. He minted the new coinage known as the Sarupshahi. He died in 1861 and was succeeded by Maharana Shambhu Singh, who was, on his death in 1874, succeeded by Maharana Sajjan Singh. That Prince having died without issue in 1884, the unanimous choice of the family and nobles fell on the present prince, Maharana Fateh Singh.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARANA SIR FATEH SINGH BAHADUR, G C S I G C I E, G C V O,

The Ruler

was born on the 16th December 1849. His Highness is the third

son of the late Maharaj Dal Singh of Scorati and had been adopted by his brother, Maharaj Gaj Singh. On the death, however, of

Maharāna Sajan Singh in December 1884, without natural or adopted heirs, the unanimous choice of the family and leading men of the State fell on the present Maharana, whose succession was approved by the Government of India. The Maharana married

Marriages.

(1) in 1867 the daughter of the late Thakur of Khod in Maiwar, who died in 1877, and (2) in 1878 the daughter of Chanda Kol Singh of Waisora in Mahikantha, Gujarat. The only surviving son of the Maharana is Maharaj Kumar Sir Bhupal Singh, K C I E, who was born on the 22nd February 1884. Two other sons died in infancy. His Highness had 5 daughters. The eldest, who was married to His Highness Maharao Sir Umed Singh of Kotah, and the two youngest are dead. Two survive, of whom the elder is the wife of His Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh of Kishengari and the other is the widow of His late Highness Maharaja Saidar Singh of Jodhpur, who died in 1911. The ruling families closely connected with Mewar are Dungarpur, Banswara and Patlabgarh, which are offshoots of the Sisodia clan, and Jodhpur, Kishengari, Kotah, Idar, Rewa, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jaipur, with which marriages have taken place.

Maharaj Kumar Sir Bhupal Singh, K C I E, was married on the 5th March 1910 to the sister of Thakur Pratap Singh of Awar in the Jodhpur State, a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan. His bride died in the following June. He was again married, on the 15th February 1911, to the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achol in the Jaipur State. He was created a K C I E on the 3rd June 1919.

The nobles of Mewar are a numerous and powerful body whose territories comprise more than half of the State. In the Gazetteer of Mewar, Colonel Walter writes regarding them: "The Chiefs of Mewar enjoy rights and privileges which do not obtain in any other part of Rajputana. The court maintained at their own estates is almost an exact counterpart of that of their prince, and they exhibit few of the marks of vassalage observable at other courts, and only on particular festivals and solemnities do they join the prince's cavalcade. In Darbar they take rank above the heir apparent—a custom unprecedented in India and granted in consequence of the heir apparent having attended the Emperor's court. When a Chief enters the presence, the entire court rises and the ceremonial is most intricate."

In the reign of Maharana Amar Singh II (1690-1710), the nobles were arranged into (1) sixteen of the first rank, known as the *Solah*, besides the heir apparent and the Maharana's nearest relatives, who sit below the sixteen, (2) thirty-two of the second rank known as the *Battis*, and (3) the mass or *Gol* consisting of the rest, to whom no special precedence is assigned. The first class, though still termed the *Solah*, consists now of 19 nobles besides the near relatives of the prince. Of these ten are

Sisodias and the rest belong to other clans. The families of the Sisodia clan are divided into five classes —

- (1) Salumbai, Deogarh, Begun, Amet, Meja, Bhainsrorgarh, and Koriabar, descendants of Chonda, who about 1390 resigned his right to the gaddi in favour of his younger brother, Mokul,
- (2) Kanor descended from Sarangdeo, a son of Ajja and grandson of Lakha, the father of Chonda and Mokul,
- (3) Bhindar and Bansar descended from Sakat Singh, a son of Maharana Uday Singh (1537-72),
- (4) The Rajadhiraja of Shahpura and the Raja of Banera, of whom the former is descended from Maharana Amar Singh I, and the latter from Maharana Raj Singh I, and
- (5) the descendants of Maharana Sangram Singh II (1710-34) constituting the two houses of Karjali and Seorati

The following pedigrees compiled by Colonel Walter show the descent of the prince and the principal Sisodia families of Mewar —

Of the nine nobles not belonging to the Sisodia clan, three—Sadri, Delwara and Gogunda—are Jhalas, and three—Bedla, Kotharia and Parsoli—are Chauhans. The remainder—Bijolian, Badnor and Sardaigarh—are Punwar (Piamar), Rathor and Dodia, respectively. The first place is held by the Jhala Chief of Sadri; Chauhans, *i.e.*, Bedla and Kotharia occupy the second and third places. The fourth place belongs to a Sisodia noble, the Rawat of Salumbar.

(1) **MAHARAJ LACHHMAN SINGH**, son of Maharaj Surat Singh, elder brother of His Highness the Maharana, holds the estate of Karjali, situated 55 miles to the east of Udaipur, and consisting of 11 villages of the annual value of Rs 22,000. The estate pays Rs 259 as tribute (Chatund) to the Darbar. The present Maharaj was born in 1872 and was married in 1896 to the daughter of Thakur Zorawar Singh of Khamor in the Shahpura Chiefship. She died in 1900. He was again married in 1900 to the daughter of the Jagirdar of Bari Rupaheli in Mewar. He has two sons, Jagat Singh born in 1901 and Abhey Singh in 1903.

(2) **MAHARAJ HIMMAT SINGH**, a nephew of His Highness the Maharana, holds the estate of Seorati, 60 miles to the north-east of Udaipur, comprising 20 villages of the annual value of Rs 45,000. The Maharaj was born in 1871 and succeeded to the estate in 1902 on the death of his adoptive father, Maharaj Gaj Singh. He is married to the daughter of the late Raj Rana Zalim Singh of Delwara and has four sons. The eldest, Shivdan Singh, was born in 1900 and was married in 1920 to the daughter of Thakur Fateh Singh of Ras in Maiwar. The second son, Partab Singh, was born in 1902 and is married to the daughter of Thakur Govind Singh of Sawarda in Jaipur and has a son. The third son, Hamir Singh, was born in 1904 and the fourth, Uday Singh, in 1912. The estate is held revenue-free from the Darbar. The estates of Karjali and Seorati were conferred upon the founders of the present families by Maharana Sangram Singh II (1710-1734). The Maharaj of Seorati holds a Jagir of two villages in the Nimbaheira Pargana of the Tonk State.

(3) **RAJA AMAR SINGH OF BANERA** is descended from Rana Raj Singh of Mewar. He holds an estate consisting of 76 villages, situated about 90 miles north-east of Udaipur. The estimated income of the estate is Rs 1,10,000 and a tribute of Rs 6,224 is paid to the Darbar. Raja Amar Singh, who was born in 1886, succeeded to the estate on the demise of his father, Akhay Singh, in December 1908. The Raja of Banera enjoys one privilege not possessed by other nobles of Mewar. This is the right on succession to the gaddi to have a sword sent to him at Banera with all honour, instead of having to attend at Udaipur for investiture. On receipt of the sword, he proceeds to Udaipur for installation. Raja Amar Singh is married to the daughter of the Maharaja of

Bisampur in Saiguja State, and has three sons living, the eldest of whom, Partab Singh, was born in 1901 and was married in Lunawada in 1918. The second son, Man Singh, was born in 1910, and the third, Gopal Singh, in 1918.

(1) **RAJADHIRAJA SIR NAHAR SINGHJI, K C I E**, of **Shahpura (Pargana Kachhola)**, **SHAHUPURA**, who is a descendant of Suraj Mal, younger son of Maharana Amar Singh I (1597-1620), holds the estate of Kachhola, comprising 90 villages of the annual value of Rs 75,000 and paying a tribute of Rs 3,000 to the Mewar Darbar. The Rajadhiraja succeeded to the Chiefship in 1869 in accordance with the wishes of the Thakurs of the estate on the death of Raja Lachhman Singh. The succession was unsuccessfully disputed by Thakur Ram Singh of Bishnia. The Rajadhiraja, who was born in 1865, is married to the daughter of the Thakur of Baghera in Ajmer and has two sons, Ummed Singh and Sardar Singh, who have been educated at the Mayo College. The eldest son, Ummed Singh, is married to the daughter of the Raja of Khetri in Jaipur. The Chief of Shahpura, besides his estates in Udaipur, holds the Pargana of Phulia from the British Government. This chiefship, which includes the capital, Shahpura, was granted in Jagir to Suraj Singh, the son of Suraj Mal, the founder of the house, by the Emperor Aurangzeb. The

MEWAR

1 Page 60—

In the last line of the entry (4) relating to the Rajadhiraja of Shahpura substitute "permanent" for "personal".

a personal salute of 7 guns from the

(5) **Raj Runna DULE SINGH OF BARI SADRI**, a **Jhala** Rajput, holds the first place among the Solah nobles. His estate, which is valued at Rs 60,000 a year, consists of 77½ villages and pays a tribute of Rs 1,060 to the Darbar. The Raj Runna, who was born on the 26th June 1884, succeeded to the estate by adoption in June 1897. His nearest relatives belong to the family of Delwara. Marriages have taken place between the house of Sadri and princesses of the ruling family of Mewar. The Chiefs of Sadri hold their present rank in Darbar in recognition of the gallantry displayed by their ancestor Ajja, who at the battle of Khanua in 1527, when Ranna Sangram Singh I was wounded and taken insensible to his camp, assumed the insignia of loyalty at the request of all the Sardars present and died fighting gallantly. The fief of Sadri was conferred on his successor with the title of Raj.

(6) **RAO NAHAR SINGH OF BEDLA**, a **Chauhan Rajput**, holds an estate of 62 villages of the annual income of Rs 80,000, situ-

Bedla.

2 Pages 60-61—

At the end of the entry (6) relating to Rao Nahar Singh add "Rao Nahar Singh received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in June 1925".

College He succeeded his father, Rao Bahadur Karan Singh, in August 1900 In 1914, he married the daughter of the Thakur of Chomu in Jaipur Rao Karan Singh, who was a member of the Mahendraj Sabha, received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government in 1896. Rao Bakht Singh, C I E, the great-grandfather of Rao Nahar Singh, received a sword of honour after the Mutiny in recognition of the services rendered by him by the order of Maharana Sarup Singh in bringing from Dunga to Udaipur the European families from Neemuch At the Imperial Assemblage of 1877, the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Rao Bakht Singh, and in the following year he was appointed a C I E The Bedla family, like that of Kotharia, claims descent from Prithwi Raj, the last Hindu king of Delhi, their ancestors having taken refuge at Chitor after the conquest of Delhi by Shahab-uddin in 1193

(7) RAWAT URJAN SINGH OF KOTHARIA, a Chauhan descendant of Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi, holds an estate of 61 villages of the estimated value of Rs 40,000 on the banks of the Banas about 30 miles north-west of Udaipur He pays a tribute of Rs 1,502 to the Darbar The present Rawat, who was born in November 1889, succeeded to the estate on the death of his elder brother, Jawan Singh, in January 1915 He contracted two marriages—first with the daughter of the brother of the Jagirdar of Mori in Mewar, and second with the daughter of the Jagirdar of Kejlia in Sitamau He has one son, Mohan Singh, who was born in 1916

(8) RAWAT ONAR SINGH OF SALUMBAR, who holds the fourth place in Darbar, is a Sisodia Rajput and is perhaps the most important of the Mewar nobles His estate consists of 107 villages including Rakhwal villages of the annual value of Rs 80,000 It pays no tribute to the Darbar The Rawat was born in October 1864 and succeeded to the estate by adoption on the demise of the late Rawat, Jodh Singh, in 1901 As noticed above (page 53), the family of Salumbar is descended from Rawat Chonda, who yielded his right to the Mewar gaddi in favour of his younger brother, Mokul, the offspring of a Marwar princess Chonda retained for himself and his descendants the right to advise in all important matters of State, and to the first place in the State Councils The Rawat claims the office of the chief hereditary councillor, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to have this claim recognised in the treaty of 1818

The fifth place in the Darbar is kept vacant having formerly belonged to the Rathor Thakur of Ganeiau, who has been transferred to Maiwar

(9) RAO SAWAI KESRI SINGH OF BIJOLIAN, a Punwar Rajput, holds an estate of 76 villages, with an annual income of Rs 60,000, on the eastern frontier of Mewar about 110 miles from

the capital. The Rao was born in 1904 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Pirthi Singh, in 1914. The family of Bijolian is related to that of Dhar. It came into Mewar in the time of Rana Sangram Singh I early in the 16th century. A tribute of Rs 3,814 is paid to the Darbar.

(10) **RAWAT BIJEY SINGH OF DEOGARH**, a Sisodia Rajput, descended from Chondaji, holds an estate of 80 villages near the borders of the Merwara district, with a revenue of Rs 1,50,000. An annual tribute of Rs 7,242 is paid to the Darbar. The Rawat, who was born in 1893, and was educated at the Mayo College, succeeded Rawat Kishen Singh in December 1900. The family of Deogarh is descended from Sanga or Sangram Singh, a younger son of Singhji, the founder of the Amer family, who was the grandson of Chonda.

(11) **RAWAT SAWAI ANUP SINGH OF BEGUN**, a Chondawat Sisodia Rajput, holds an estate of 163 villages, about 88 miles east of Udaipur. The estate, which yields an income of Rs 60,000, pays Rs 6,732 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat, who was born in 1889, succeeded his father, Megh Singh, on the 16th July 1905. In 1824, Rawat Maha Singh gave up his estate to his son, Kishor Singh, and became a religious mendicant at the shrines of Nathdwara and Kankroli. Fifteen years later Kishor Singh was murdered in cold blood by a Brahmin, and Maha Singh resumed the management of his estate. He nominated, as his successor, his younger brother, Madho Singh, who, however, predeceased him, and on his death Megh Singh, Madho Singh's brother, succeeded to the estate. The estate was first bestowed on Govind Das, the son of Rawat Khengariji of Salumbar.

(12) **RAJ RUNNA JASWANT SINGH OF DELWARA** is a Jhala Rajput. The estate consists of 145 villages, with an annual income of Rs 90,000 and pays a tribute of Rs 6,224 to the Darbar. The present Raj Runna was born in 1902 and succeeded to the estate in 1914 by selection of the Darbar on the death, without an heir, of Raj Runna Man Singh in 1913. He married in 1920 the sister of Maharaj Balbir Singh of Khatoli in Kotah and has one son, Khuman Singh. The family is descended from Sajja, who came from Halwad in Kathiawar at the beginning of the 16th century with his brother Ajja (see Bari Sadri). Sajja received the estate of Delwara and was killed in 1534 when Chitor was besieged by Bahadur Shah.

(13) **RAWAT RAJ SINGH OF MEJA** is a Chondawat Sisodia. He holds an estate of 10 villages in the centre of Mewar. The annual income of the estate is Rs 32,000 and the tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 3,163. Rawat Raj Singh, who was born on the 5th September 1875, succeeded his father, Amar Singh, in 1896. The estate is of recent creation. On the death without issue

of Rawat Piithwi Singh of Amet, Zalim Singh of Bemali, the father of Rawat Amari Singh, claimed Amet for his son Maharana Sarup Singh nominated Chatar Singh, who was the nearest of kin but he permitted Amar Singh to occupy the Rawat of Amet's seat in Darbar and conferred upon him the title of Rawat. In the next year he gave the Meja estate to Amari Singh. The Jilola and Bemali families are closely connected with Amet and Meja.

(14) **RAWAT GOVIND SINGH OF AMET** is another descendant of the Chondawat family of the Sisodia clan Amet, which lies about 54 miles to the north of Udaipur, consists of 49 villages, with an annual income of Rs 35,000 and pays a tribute of Rs 3,471-8-0 to the Darbar. Rawat Govind Singh was born in 1917 and succeeded by adoption from Jilola to the estate by selection of the Darbar on the death on the 21st January 1920, without an heir, of Rawat Sheonath Singh. The Amet family is the elder branch of the descendants of Singhji, of which the younger branch is represented by the family of Deogarh. Singhji or Singha was the grandson of Chonda and great-grandson of Rana Lakha. One of his descendants was the gallant Fatta, who was slain at the Ram Pol gate of the Chitor fort fighting against Akbar in 1567. Fatta's son, Karan Singh, received Amet from Rana Patab Singh I.

(15) **RAJ MANOHAR SINGH OF GOGUNDA**, a Jhala Rajput, holds an estate of 104 villages with an annual income of Rs 30,000 situated at a distance of about 20 miles north-west of Udaipur. The Raj was born in 1908 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Dalpat Singh, on the 7th December 1919. This family is connected with those of Bari Sadri and Delwara, being descended from the 9th Raj of Bari Sadri, Chhatar Sal, who was killed near Gogunda while fighting against the Moghul forces about 1680, the estate being subsequently granted to his son, Kan Singh. A tribute of Rs 2,592 is paid to the Darbar.

(16) **RAWAT KESRI SINGH OF KANOR**, a Sisodia Rajput of the Sarangdevot sub-clan, owns an estate of 85 villages yielding an annual income of Rs 40,000 and paying Rs 3,214 as tribute to the Darbar. The Rawat, who succeeded his uncle, Nahari Singh, by adoption in June 1912, was born on the 22nd June 1884. The family is descended from Sarangdeo, a son of Ajja, who was the second son of Rana Lakha.

(17) **MAHARAJ BHUPAL SINGH OF BHINDAR** is a Sisodia Rajput of the Bhanawat division of the Saktawat clan. The estate, which is situated 30 miles to the south-east of Udaipur, consists of 90 villages with an income of Rs 60,000 and pays a tribute of Rs 4,002 to the Darbar. The present Maharaj was born in June 1900 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his elder brother, Madho Singh, in October 1918. He married, in 1920, the

daughter of the brother of the Jagirdar of Ajia in Mewar. The family is descended from Maharaj Sakat Singh, son of Maharana Uday Singh.

(18) **THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF BADNOR**, a Rathor Rajput of the Meitla branch, holds an estate of 60 villages of the annual value of Rs 90,000 on the Meitwaia border. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 4,124. Thakur Gopal Singh was born in 1901 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his adoptive father, Govind Singh, in 1922. Govind Singh's younger brother was adopted into the family of Rampura. The Thakurs of Badnor are descended from Rao Duda, a younger son of Rao Jodha of Jodhpur, who was the founder of Meitla and the Meitla family. Thakur Jaimal of this family emigrated to Mewar in the time of Maharana Uday Singh and fought on the side of Mewar against the Delhi troops and was killed during Akbar's siege of Chitor in 1567.

(19) **RAWAT INDAR SINGH OF BHAINSRORGARH**, a Sisodia of the Kishnawat branch of the Chondawat clan, holds an estate of 120 villages of the annual value of Rs 1,00,000. The estate, which pays a tribute of Rs 7,502 to the Darbar, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Bamni and Chambal. The place is said by Colonel Tod to have taken its name from a merchant named Bhainsa and Roia, a Banjara or carrier, and to have been built to protect caravans. It commands the trade route from Mewar into Harauti. The present Rawat, who was born on the 24th August 1875, succeeded his adoptive father, Partap Singh, in February 1897. He has two sons. The elder, Himmat Singh, was born in 1902 and the younger, Khuman Singh, in 1912. Khuman Singh has been adopted into the Chawand Jagir. The Bhainsrorgarh family is descended from Lal Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesri Singh of Salumbai, on whom the separate estate was conferred by Maharana Jagat Singh II in 1741.

(20) **RAWAT TAKHT SINGH OF BANSI**, a Sisodia of the Saktawat sub-clan, holds an estate, 44 miles to the south of Udaipur, comprising 56 villages of the annual value of Rs 30,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 216. The Rawat, who succeeded his father, Man Singh, in 1887, was born on the 2nd June 1879. The family is descended from Achal Das, the younger son of Maharaj Sakat Singh, the founder of the Bhindar estate, who was himself the second son of Maharana Uday Singh (1557-72).

(21) **RAWAT BALWANT SINGH OF KORABAR**, a Sisodia Rajput of the Chondawat sub-clan, holds an estate of 51 villages, situated 30 miles to the south-east of Udaipur. The estate, which yields an annual income of Rs 50,000, pays no tribute to the Darbar. Rawat Balwant Singh was born in 1901, and succeeded his father, Kishore Singh, in August 1917. He married in 1919.

the daughter of the brother of the Thakur of Baisoda and has one son, Nardeo Singh, who was born in 1921. Korabai was bestowed as a separate estate by Maharana Jagat Singh II in 1747 on Ajjun Singh, the younger son of Rawat Kesu Singh of Salumbai.

(22) **RAO LAL SINGH OF PARSOLI** is a Chauhan Rajput. His estate is situated 28 miles to the north-east of Chitor and comprises

Parsoli. 41 villages yielding an annual income of Rs 25,000 and paying Rs 976 as tribute to the Daibai. The present Rao succeeded his grandfather, Rao Ratan Singh, in December 1903. He was born in 1897 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The founder of the family of Parsoli was Kesu Singh, the younger son of Rao Ram Chandia of Bedla, on whom the estate was bestowed by Maharana Raj Singh.

(23) **THAKUR LACHHMAN SINGH OF SARDARGARH** is a Rajput of the Indiabhanot division of the Dodia clan. His estate, which is situated 56 miles to the north-east of Udaipur on the right bank of the Chandiabhaga river, consists of 18 villages, which yield an annual income of Rs 33,000. He pays a tribute of Rs 1,740 to the Daibai. Thakur Lachhman Singh, who was born in 1891, succeeded his father, Thakur Sohan Singh, in 1913. He has one son named Amar Singh, born in 1914. The Sardargarh family is the oldest of the feudatories of Mewar, and received from Maharana Sajjan Singh a place among the nobles of the first class. The family is descended from one Dhawal, who came to Mewar from Gujarat in 1387 in the time of Rawal Somar Singh. Dhawal and his son fell in battle fighting for the Rana.

One of the most important personages in Mewar is the guardian of the Nathdwara temple. **Nathdwara.** Sriman Tikait Goswami Maharaj Sir,

Govardhan Lalji is the head of the Vallabhacharya sect of Brahmans. He succeeded his father, Maharaj Girdhar Lalji, in 1876 on the deposition of the latter for contumacious conduct. He was born in 1862. The Maharaj, besides his estates in Mewar, holds Jagus in Kotah, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Karauli, Gwalior, Indore, Paritabgarh, Baroda and elsewhere, of the annual value of about two and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The offerings received by him yearly are estimated at between four and five lakhs. One village, Bhawanikhera, of the value of Rs 1,500, is held by the temple in the Ajmer district. The grant was originally made by Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia. The origin of Nathdwara is thus described in a former Gazetteer of Mewar —

“The shrine owes its celebrity to the image of Krishna, said to be the same that was worshipped at Mathura ever since his deification between eleven and twelve centuries before Christ, and it is consequently one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage. Krishna was proscribed by the Emperor Aurangzeb, and the God was subsequently conducted by Rana Raj Singh of Mewar, about 1671, from Mathura to Mewar. An omen decided the spot of

his future residence as he journeyed through the capital, the chariot wheel sank deep into the earth and defied extraction, upon which the augur interpreted it as the desire of the God to dwell there. This incidence occurred at an inconsiderable village called Siarh, in the fief of Delwara, one of the sixteen nobles of Mewar. The chief hastened to make a perpetual gift of the village and its lands, which was speedily confirmed by the patent of the Rana. Nathji was removed from his car, and in due time a temple was erected for his reception, when the hamlet of Siarh became the town of Nathdwara, which now contains many thousand inhabitants. The territory contains abundant space for the town, the temple, and the establishments of the priests, as well as for the numerous resident worshippers and the constant influx of votaries from distant regions. Within the bounds is the sanctuary of Kanya, where the criminal is free from pursuit and where no blood can be spilt. The guardians of the shrine belong to the Vallabhacharya sect of Vaishnavas and the present image of Shri Nathji is that which was worshipped by the founder of the Vallabhacharya sect himself. In addition to this image there are seven other images in various parts of India established by the seven grandsons of the founder of the sect. These are called "Sath Sarup". These seven images are brought to Nathdwara at certain times and are then placed on each side of the image of Shri Nathji.

Officials.

Of the officials of the State, only two call for special notice —

1 BABU PRABASH CHANDRA CHATTERJI, a Bengali, formerly Vakil in attendance on the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General at Abu, was appointed Joint Minister on the 4th September 1921.

2 RAO SAHIB PANDIT DHARAM NARAIN, B A, Barrister-at-Law, son of Rao Bahadur Pandit Sri Sukhdeo Prasad, Kt, C I E, of Jodhpur, is a Kashmiri Brahmin. He received the title of Rao Sahib from the British Government in June 1920. He was formerly a Magistrate in Jodhpur, and, in 1921, was appointed General Manager, Court of Wards, Mewar State, and in December 1922, as Joint Minister.

DUNGARPUR

The founder of the Dungaipur house was Mahap, son of Rawal Karan Singh of Mewar, who, according to local tradition, was driven from Chitor, the then capital of Mewar, by his brother-in-law, the Chief of Jalor. The possessions of Dungaipur were divided early in the sixteenth century, one portion forming the independent state of Banswara. Dungaipur, of which the early history calls for no special notice, entered into relations with the Mughals and, after the fall of the Empire, became tributary to the Maharattas, the tribute being taken, after some dispute with Scindia and Holkar, by the State of Dhar. Dungaipur was subsequently harried by Pindaris and other freebooters, till in 1818 an agreement was entered into with the British by which the tribute was assigned to them and the State was guaranteed against external aggression.

HIS HIGHNESS RAI-RAYAN MAHARAWAL SRI
LAKSHMAN SINGH BAHADUR

The Ruler.

(minor) is a Sisodia Rajput, and is

descended from the ruling family of Mewar. He was born on the 7th March 1908, and succeeded his father, His late Highness Maharawal Bijay Singh, on the latter's death on the 15th November 1918. He is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The nearest relatives of His Highness are his two brothers, Birbhadra Singh, Maharaj of Pohanchpur and Nagendra Singh, Maharaj of Karauli, and his half-brother Maharaj Praduman Singh. Accounts of these relatives are given below. His Highness was married to the grand-daughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February 1920.

(1) MAHARAJ BIRBHADRA SINGH OF POHANCHPUR,

younger brother of His Highness the Maharawal, was born on the 28th February 1909, and is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He enjoys a *jagir* of four villages, yielding an annual income of Rs 5,524 and certain privileges conferred on him by the late Maharawal, which are not granted to Haveli and Tazimi Sardars.

(2) MAHARAJ NAGENDRA SINGH OF KARALI is the 2nd brother of His Highness the Maharawal. He was born on the 19th March 1914. He received a *jagir* of 4 villages with an annual income of Rs 5,007 and privileges similar to those conferred on his elder brother, the Maharaj of Pohanchpur.

(3) MAHARAJ PRADUMAN SINGH is a half-brother of His Highness the Maharawal. He was born in 1918.

The leading men of Dungaipur are the nobles including Havelis

or relatives of the Maharawal, and hereditary office-bearers, the nobles

being again sub-divided on the same plan as those of Mewar into *Solah* and *Battis*, though neither number is strictly observed.

The Havelis are the Thakurs of Nandli, Sabli and Ora. These are all Sisodia Rajputs. Their accounts are given below —

(1) THAKUR JASWANT SINGH OF NANDLI is a Sisodia Rajput and is descended from Maharawal Jaswant Singh. The

Thakur is a Tazimi noble of the State. He was born on the 12th July 1908, and succeeded to the estate on the 31st September 1921 after his father's death. The estate consists of three villages yielding an annual income of about Rs 1,500. The Thikana is under the management of the Court of Wards.

(2) THAKUR GUMAN SINGH OF SABLII is a descendant of Maharawal Girdharil of Dungaipuri and is a Tazimi noble of the State.

He was born on the 17th January 1909, and succeeded his father. The estate yields an annual income of about Rs 1,200. His nearest relatives are the Thakurs of Ora and Mandow.

(3) MAHARAJ PARTAB SINGH OF ORA is descended from Maharawal Jaswant Singh. He is a Tazimi noble of the State. He was

born on the 28th April 1880 and succeeded to the estate of Ora on the death of his uncle. His annual income is about Rs 1,400. He has two sons, of whom the elder, Nahai Singh, was born in the year 1912.

TAZIMI NOBLES

The Tazimi nobles comprised in the *Solah* are twelve in number exclusive of the Havelis—the Thakurs of Bankura, Peit, Mandow, and Kora. —

Page 68, Bankora—

In line 1 substitute "Kishen Singh" for "Bishen Singh".

Bankura.

ant of the *Chauhan* Raj of Delhi. He is the chief noble of Dungaipuri. He was born on the 24th November 1880, and succeeded in 1904, his brother, Dalpat Singh. He is the premier Tazimi noble of the State. His estate consists of 28 villages and yields an annual income of about Rs 20,000 and pays Rs 2,794 per annum to the Darbar on account of tribute and Rs 1,224 as contribution towards the cost of the State Police. He has three sons, the eldest of these being Sajjan Singh.

(2) THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF PEIT is a Chauhan

ages 68-69, Peit—

After the last sentence add the following —

"and one son, born on 18th November 1925".

tribute and Rs 282 on account of the annual contribution towards

the cost of the State Police He has one sister, who has been married to the Thakur of Solaj

- (3) THAKUR INDRA SINGH OF BICHIWARA, a Prithwi Rajot Chauhan Rajput born on the
Bichiwarra

Page 69, Bichiwarra—

1st sentence for "Thakur Indra Singh . 5th October 1922 "
substitute "Thakur Amar Singh of Bichiwarra, a Prithwi Rajot Chauhan Rajput, born in 1897 succeeded his brother, India Singh, on the 29th November, 1925, on the latter's death "

In lines 8-9, delete the 3rd sentence "Thakur Indra Singh... . . no issue " and insert "He is married, but has no male issue "

Mandow Rajot Chauhan Rajput and comes of the Gamria family He was born on the 15th March 1891, and succeeded Thakur Dalpat Singh, by adoption, with the approval of the Darbar His jagir consists of 15 villages yielding an annual income of about Rs 6,000 He is a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils He pays an annual tribute to the Darbar amounting to Rs 1,002-8 and Rs 216 on account of contribution towards the cost of the State Police He has one son, who was born on the 9th April 1923

- (5) THAKUR BISHAN SINGH OF THAKURDA is a Prithwi Rajot Chauhan Rajput, and was
Thakurda born on the 25th December 1892

The estate yields an annual income of about Rs 10,000 The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 1,099 and the contribution towards the cost of the State Police amounts to Rs 216 The Thakur has two sons, the elder, Durgnairam Singh, born on the 15th October 1913 and the younger born on the 9th April 1923

- (6) THAKUR FATEH SINGH OF SOLAJ is a Chondawat Sisodia Rajput and is related to the
Solaj Rao of Salumbai in Mewar by blood

He was born on the 6th September 1897 and succeeded his father on the latter's death on the 3rd February 1903 He was educated at the Mayo College He was first married to the daughter of the Thakur of Lundi by whom he has a son, Sumer Singh, born on the 5th December 1919 He married again in 1916 the daughter of the late Thakur of Peit The Thakur's nearest relative is his brother, Pirthi Singh The Thikana comprises 14 villages and yields a revenue of Rs 4,000 per annum A sum of Rs 258-12 is payable as an annual tribute to the Darbar

- (7) DIP SINGH, one of the relatives of the late Thakur Nahai Singh, was adopted with the approval of the Darbar on the 29th Sep-

Kua. tember 1922 He was born on the 22nd December 1907 The estate, which is under the management of the Court of Wards, consists of 40 villages with an annual income of about Rs 8,000 A sum of Rs 784 is paid to the Darbar as an annual tribute and

a sum of Rs 288 as contribution towards the cost of the State Police

(8) THAKUR SAJJAN SINGH OF LODAWAL, born on the 19th November 1905, succeeded his father, the late Thakur Shiva Singh,

Lodawal.

who died on the 15th July 1920 The Thakur is a Pithwa Rajot Chauhan and holds a *jagir*, yielding an annual income of Rs 1,500. He pays no tribute to the Darbar. His nearest relative is his

Page 70—

Wamasa—

After the last sentence add the following —

“He is married to the daughter of the Thakur of Gada Gopinath in Banswara”.

15th July 1917, for want of a rightful claimant It has been given afresh to Thakur Sajjan Singh

(10) THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF SEMARWARA, born on the 17th April 1878 is a Chauhan

Page 70, Semarwara—

Line 5, delete the sentence “He is a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils”.

and Rs 72 on account of contribution towards the cost of the State Police In 1917 he received Tazim from his late Highness the Maharawal

(11) RAO HIMMAT SINGH OF CHITRI, born on the 10th

Chitri.

September 1914, is a Chauhan Rajput He succeeded to the Thikana

on his father, Rao Rai Singh's death, on the 26th October 1918 The *jagir* yields an income of Rs 7,400 and pays a tribute of Rs 300 per annum to the Darbar The Rao holds a *jagir* under the Banswara Darbar also

(12) RAO KHUMAN SINGH OF RAMGARH is a Chondawat

Ramgarh.

Sisodia Rajput of the family of the Rao of Salumbai in Mewar He has

four sons, the eldest being Madan Singh The *jagir* yields Rs 2,000 a year and no tribute is payable to the Darbar The Rao holds a *jagir* in Mewar also

(13) SETH HIRA LAL was adopted by the late Rai Sahib Sobha Chand Dawda, who died on the 16th October 1917 He is a minor

OFFICIALS

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT BRIJJIWAN LAL, I S O, Diwan, is a Government pensioner He was formerly Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and retired from Government

service in 1923. He received the title of Rai Bahadur from the British Government on the 1st January 1918 and got the Imperial Service Order on the 3rd June 1919.

BANSWARA

The origin of the Banswara family, which is an offshoot from that of Dungarpur, is thus given in a former Gazetteer, the author of which has taken his facts from a local chronicle —

“The Rawals of Banswara are a junior branch of that family of the Sisodia clan of Rajputs which is now ruling in Dungarpur, from which they separated about the year 1530. At that period, and for many years previously, the whole country, which now comprises the two States of Banswara and Dungarpur, was known as Bagar, and was under the dominion of the family of the Sisodias which still holds Dungarpur, though the Chief's control over the lawless Bhils inhabiting the wilder part of his territory was merely nominal. Ude Singh, who came to power in A. D. 1509, had two sons, the elder named Pithwi Raj and the younger Jagmal. He himself marched under his kinsman, Rana Sanga of Chitor, against the Emperor Babar, and was killed at the great battle of Khanua in 1527. After his death, his territory was divided between his two sons, and the descendants of the two families are the present Chiefs of Dungarpur and Banswara. Whether this division was made amicably or by force is not clear. There is a tradition that Ude Singh ordered it to be made before he died. There is another legend that Jagmal Singh, his son, was left for dead on the battlefield, but recovered and on returning to his country was disowned as an imposter. Thereupon he took refuge in the hills to the north of the present site of Banswara, and having collected a body of followers began to make incursions into his brother's territory. This asylum is still known as Jagmer. It is related that Jagmal's first acquisition of territory came about in this wise. In those days there resided to the east of the Mahi river a powerful nobleman, who hardly deigned to acknowledge the authority of the ruler of Dungarpur. His estate was known as that of Kuanya. With him Jagmal speedily came into collision and a protracted feud ensued. After harassing each other for a number of years, they at length became reconciled, and on the death of the old Thakur of Kuanya, Jagmal gained possession of his estate without opposition. Having thus obtained a firm foothold, he turned his arms against the Bhils, who held nearly the whole of the country now constituting Banswara. Where the town of Banswara now stands there was a large Bhil *pal* or colony under a powerful chieftain named Wasna, and against him Jagmal directed his principal attack. Wasna was killed during the storming of his *pal*, his followers were routed and his lands passed into the hands of his Rajput conquerors. The name Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasna-wara.

"Jagmal now transferred his residence to Banswara, whence he continued his forays against Dungarpur and the Bhils. In Dungarpur, Ude Singh had been succeeded by his elder son, Pithwari Raj, and the two brothers, finding their continual border warfare was intolerable, agreed to abide by the arbitration of the Raja of Dhar as to the partition of their lands. Accordingly in 1529 the river Mahi was fixed as the boundary between the two States of Dungarpur and Banswara, which since that date have remained perfectly distinct and independent of one another.

"Other records relate that the Chief of Bagai, Ude Singh, divided his territory at his death between his two sons, Pithwari Raj and Jagmal."

Of subsequent rulers, two only are worthy of mention, namely, Kushal Singh, who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, is said to have wrested from the Bhils the country in the south-east and called it Kushalgarh after himself, and Pithwari Singh (1747-86), who plundered the neighbouring State of Sunth and seized its district of Chilkari or Shergarh in the south-west of Banswara. These two tracts are now held respectively by the Raos of Kushalgarh and Garhi, two of the principal nobles. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Banswara became more or less subjected to the Mahrattas, and paid tribute to the Raja of Dhar. In 1812, the then Ruler, anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas, offered to become tributary to the British Government. In 1818 a definite treaty was made and soon afterwards the tribute, formerly paid to the Mahratta Chief of Dhar, was transferred to the British Government.

HIS HIGHNESS RAI RAYAN MAHARAWAL SRI PIRTHI

The Ruler.

SINGH BAHADUR was born on the 15th July 1888, and succeeded his father, Maharawal Shambhu Singh, on the 8th January 1914. He was invested with ruling powers in March of the same year. He is a Rajput of the 'Acharya Ghelot sub-division of the Sisodia clan. Maharawal Shambhu Singh was married nine times, and at his death, on the 27th December 1913, left eight sons and two daughters. His father, Maharawal Lachhman Singh, whose natural father was Bakhtawar Singh, second son of Thakur Kushal Singh of Surpur in Banswara, was adopted by Maharawal Bahadur Singh, the 14th Ruler of Banswara, Maharawal Pirthi Singh, died in the year 1786, leaving five sons, of these the eldest Bijay Singh succeeded his father, the second, Bakhtawar Singh, received the *jagir* of Khandu and the third, Kushal Singh, that of Surpur. Maharawal Bijay Singh was succeeded by his son, Maharawal Umed Singh, and subsequently by his grandson, Bhawan Singh, who died in 1839, leaving no son or brother. The nearest relative, according to the rule of primogeniture, was thus the eldest descendant of Bakhtawar Singh, his grandson, Man Singh. The Chauhan, who were then the most influential personages in the State,

fearing the rivalry of the Khandu family placed Bahadur Singh, the second son of Bakhtawar Singh and uncle to Man Singh, on the *gaddi* before Man Singh was aware of what was going on. Bahadur Singh, who was old, was persuaded to adopt Lachhman Singh, the infant grandson of Thakur Kushal Singh of Surpur. Five years later, Maharawal Bahadur Singh died, and Lachhman Singh succeeded him. Maharawal Lachhman Singh was married twelve times, and at his death left three sons. The present Maharawal has been married four times, namely to the daughters of (1) His Highness Sir Kesu Singh Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, ex-Maharao of Sirohi, (2) the late Rana of Danta in Gujrat, (3) the Thakur Sahib of Malia in Gujrat and (4) to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Daulat Singh of Idar in Gujrat. After giving birth to a son, (Maharaj Kunwar Chandia Veer Singh), on the 26th November 1909, the eldest Maharani died on the 24th December 1909. The second Maharani also died on the 25th March 1916, leaving two daughters and one son, but the son, Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh, breathed his last 19 days after his mother's death. The third Maharani has also one daughter. On the 15th May 1921, the fourth Maharani gave birth to a son and to a daughter on the 22nd September 1923.

His Highness' nearest relatives are his brothers, Maharaj Gulab Singh, Maharaj Lal Singh, Maharaj Madan Singh, Maharaj Kishori Singh, Maharaj Sawai Raj Singh and Maharaj Shankar Singh, his two uncles, Maharaj Sajjan Singh of Tejpur and Maharaj Sawai Singh of Sagrod, and his cousin Maharaj Abhey Singh of Surpur. The family most closely connected with the ruling house is that of Bakhtawar Singh of Khandu, of which the present representative, the fifth in descent from the founder, is Raghunath Singh, who was born on the 6th August 1881. The descent of the Banswara house through that of Dungarpur from the ruling family of Mewar has already been noticed.

The leading men of Banswara are the hereditary nobles, the

Leading men.

Dewan and a few office bearers. The last are only hereditary in the sense that they hold *jagirs* from the Darbar. They do not necessarily succeed to any particular office. The Dewan is generally a foreigner.

As in Mewar, there seems originally to have been 16 nobles of the first grade (*Solah*) of whom the Rao of Kushalgarh, and the *jagirdars* of Gopinath-ka-Garha, Udwarra and Kushalpura sit on the left side of the Ruler in Darbar in the second row and Bhaïs of Khandu, Surpur, Tejpur and Sagrod in the front row on the left of the Ruler, while on the right sit the rest of the first grade (*Solah*) nobles, such as Molan, Arthuna, Metwala, Garhi, Ganora and then the nobles of the second grade (*Battis*)

The following are the principal nobles —

CHAUHANS

- (1) Thakur Partab Singh of Molan
- (2) Thakur Bijay Singh of Metwala
- (3) Thakur Prithi Singh of Arthuna (Hathote branch)
- (4) Rao Himmat Singh of Garhi
- (5) Thakur Sardar Singh of Ganora
- (6) Thakur Kishen Singh of Bankura
- (7) Thakur Bishan Singh of Thakarda
- (8) Thakur Umed Singh of Mandow

(Nos (6), (7) and (8) belong to Dungarpur but hold *jagirs* in Banswara as well)

SISODIAS

- (9) Bhai Raghunath Singh of Khandu
- (10) Bhai Abhey Singh of Surpur
- (11) Bhai Sajjan Singh of Tejpur
- (12) Saktawat Jaswant Singh of Kushalpura.

RATHORS.

- (13) Rao Ranjit Singh of Kushalgarh
- (14) Thakur Moti Singh of Gopinath-ka-Garha
- (15) Thakur Anup Singh of Udwarra

The *jagirdars* of Khandu, Tejpur and Surpur, who have the title of Bhai, are descended from Maharawal Prithi Singh as mentioned in the account of the Ruler. The Bhai of Surpur is the cousin of the present Maharawal and the Bhai of Tejpur is his uncle. The Bhai of Kushalpura is a Sisodia of the Saktawat branch of the Mewar family. The Chauhan families all claim descent from Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi and are said to have

migrated from the neighbourhood of Sambhar when defeated by the Mohammadans. The Rathor nobles are all connected with the ruling family of Marwar. All the Solah nobles have the *razm*, which is not enjoyed by any other. The Rao of Kushalgarh pays a tribute to the Banswara Darbar of Rs. 550 a year, is liable to render military service, when called upon, and attends when marriages and installations take place in the ruling family, but is in other respects independent of his nominal Ruler, the boundary between whose territories and his own has been defined by a British Officer. Succession is in all cases by primogeniture, provision being made for the younger sons. All the nobles have to render feudal service when required in person, if the Ruler himself leads the troops of the State, in other cases by deputy. Until recent years most of the offices in the State were held by the descendants of Nima Bhamas settled in Banswara, who accompanied the first Ruler from Dungarpur. These now carry on their private trade only. They were superseded by Nagai Brahmins and Oswals, entertained by subsequent rulers. These and Nimas still hold minor posts. The only official of importance is the Dewan, who has for some time been a foreigner. He supervises all public departments and disposes of the public revenues under the control of the Ruler with whose private funds he has no concern.

The following nobles alone call for separate notice —

(1) RAO RANJIT SINGH OF KUSHALGARH is a Rathor

Kushalgarh

Rajput of the Ramawat sub-clan.
He is nominally subordinate to the

Ruler, to whom he pays tribute, but in consequence of frequent attempts on the part of the Darbar to claim rights over the estate to which it was not entitled, Kushalgarh was finally decided by the British Government to be practically independent for all purposes other than the payment of tribute, rendering of military service to the Darbar, when called upon, and personal attendance on certain occasions, such as marriages. The Rao corresponds direct in all matters with the Political Agent. The Chiefship, which is populated almost entirely by Bhils, consists of 334 villages situated to the south of Banswara. The annual income is estimated at about Rs. 1,25,000. In addition to the tribute of Rs. 550 a year paid to Banswara, Rs. 602-8-0 are paid annually to Rutlam on account of the *jaqir* of Khera comprising 60 villages granted by that State in 1782. The Kushalgarh family is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson, Askaran, obtained the grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb. The distinctive name of Ramawat, by which the sub-clan is known, is derived from Ram Singh the sixth in descent from Rao Jodha. Ram Singh was killed about 1619 in a war between the Chauhans of Banswara and the Rathors, regarding the succession to the Gadi of Banswara, which was disputed between the son of a Chauhan and the son of a Rathor Rani. The latter eventually gained the day. The title of Rao was conferred on Thakur Zalim Singh by Maharana Bhim Singh of Mewar. The present Rao is the fourth

KUSHALGARH.

Page 77, lines 3-4—

For the words "He has two sons, Brij Behari Singh, the elder of the two" substitute "He has four sons, Brij Behari Singh the eldest

June 1922 A grandson was born to the Rao on the 11th May 1924 The Rao has two brothers, Laxman Singh and Chhatai Singh, born in 1892 and 1897 respectively, one uncle, Jaswant Singh, born in 1861, and two cousins The family of the Rao is closely connected with that of the Rathor Raja of Jhabua On the occasion of the succession of a new Rao to the Kushalgarh Chiefship the ceremony of Talwar-bandī (investiture by buckling on a sword) is performed by the Raja, who attends at Kushalgarh for this purpose

(2) **RAO HIMMAT SINGH OF GARHI**, a Chauhan Rajput, is a premier noble of Banswara The family of Garhi, which has for some time been the most powerful and influential in Banswara, is of comparatively recent origin in the State The first of the line, Agar Singh, came from Thakarda in Dungaipur, towards the middle of the eighteenth century and received from Maharawal Ude Singh II the jagir of Wasi Agar Singh was killed in an attempt to reduce to subjection certain mutinous members of the Maharawal's family, but his son, Ude Singh, brought the enterprise to a successful conclusion and received as his reward the jagirs of Nawgama (taken from the rebels) and Gaihi Other villages were added later For services rendered to the Maharawal of Dungaipur in expelling the Mahiattas, Thakur Arjun Singh subsequently received a grant of villages in that State Arjun Singh's successor, Thakur Ratan Singh, who was the prime mover in the substitution in the Chiefship of the Surpur line for that of Khandu, received the title of Rao from his son-in-law, the Maharana of Udaipur

The estate, which consists of two hundred and thirteen villages, of which the majority are situated to the west of Banswara, yields a revenue of about Rs 1,10,220 and pays a tribute of Rs 1,500-8-0 to the Banswara Darbar Of the whole estate, one hundred and twenty-five villages comprised in the district of Chilkani, were conquered by Banswara troops from the neighbouring State of Sunth Rampur in Rewa Kantha and were subsequently bestowed on Thakur Uday Singh, the leader of the force The estate held in Dungaipur is worth about Rs 7,400 a year The present Rao, who was born on the 17th September 1914, is the son of the late Rao Rai Singh of Gaihi and succeeded to the jagir on the latter's death on the 27th October 1918 Owing to his minority, the Thikana is under the management of the Darbar

(3) **MAHARAJ RAGHUNATH SINGH OF KHANDU**, owing to his kinship with the Ruling Prince, called the bhai of Khandu, is a Sisodia Rajput, descended from Maharawal Prithi Singh (1747-

ant of the origin and descent of the family has been account of the Ruler. The estate, which is situated to Banswara, comprises 106 villages with an annual income Rs. 5,440. In consideration of the succession to the estate of a junior branch of the family, the tribute was reduced to the nominal sum of Rs 200-8-0. Maharaj Raghunath Singh was born on the 6th August 1881, and succeeded his grand father, Fateh Singh, in 1890. He has one son, Shankar Singh. The Thakur has been a Member of the State Council since 1904.

(4) THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF MOLAN is a Chauhan Rajput of the Kahanmalote clan and is in point of descent the leading noble of Banswara, his ancestors having held an important *jagir* on the east side of the Mahi river under the Dungaipur Darbar before the separation of the two States. Until the days of Maharawal Prithi Singh, by whom a considerable portion of the estate was confiscated and transferred to Gairhi, Molan was the most important estate in Banswara, being worth about a lakh of rupees. The present value of the thirty villages to which it has been reduced is only Rs 4,357. A sum of Rs 428-4-0 is payable to the Darbar on account of tribute. Thakur Partab Singh, who was born in 1901, succeeded to the estate in March 1911.

OFFICIALS

(1) MR N BHATTACHARYA, M A, was appointed Diwan of the State in 1923. Munshi Mithan Lal, the former Diwan, retired from the State service on grounds of ill health.

(2) RAI SAHIB SETH SARIA BIJAI CHAND CHAMPA LAL, State Treasurer and Member of the Banswara Municipality, is a Jain by caste, and the chief banker in the State. He rendered good services to the State during the famines of 1899-1900 and 1902. The title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him by the British Government in 1914.

PARTABGARH

The Partabgarh family, according to local accounts, is descended from Khem Singh, second son of Rana Mokul and younger brother of Rana Kumbha, who held the throne of Mewar from 1433 to 1468. Khem Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dharnawad districts. In 1534, when Chitor was invested by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, Bagh Singh, the eldest son of Suraj Mal, headed the defence and sacrificed his life for the safety of Ude Singh, the infant son of Rana Sanga. Bagh Singh was succeeded at Sadri by his son, Rai Singh. In 1553, Rai Singh's son, Bika, is said to have left Mewar and, after residing for some years at Gaspari near Deolia, finally defeated and killed a powerful Bhil Chieftainess named Devi and founded the town of Deogarh, or Deolia in 1561. Bika may, therefore, be considered the real founder of the Partabgarh State, though it was not known

by that name till some generations later Bhana, the grandson of Bika, is said to have afforded shelter to Mahabat Khan after the defeat of the latter by the Emperor Jehangir. Afterwards when restored to favour, Mahabat Khan remembered the kindness received and furthered the cause of Hari Singh, Bhana's great nephew, at the court of Delhi. Bhana was killed in battle fighting for the Governor of Mandisor against the Rana of Udaipur in 1604. His nephew, Jaswant Singh, who succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1623, being considered dangerously powerful, was invited to Udaipur and together with his eldest son, was treacherously killed by Rana Jagat Singh I. Kanthal was occupied by Mewar troops. Nine years later, Jaswant Singh's second son, Hari Singh, being taken to Delhi by the Thakur of Dhamotar, succeeded, partly by the interest of Mahabat Khan and partly by his own skill and address, in getting himself recognised as an independent ruler by the Emperor Shah Jahan, who bestowed on him the district of Kanthal of which the value is said to have then been nine lacs of rupees. On his return, the Mewar troops were withdrawn and Hari Singh established himself at Deolia, built a palace and gradually brought into subjection the whole tract now known as Partabgarh. His tribute to the Emperor of Delhi was fixed at Rs 15,000 and he was granted the title of Maharajadhiraj Maharawat. Hari Singh was succeeded in 1674 by his son, Partab Singh, the founder of the town of Partabgarh, from which the State now takes its name. An attempt made during his time by the Maharana of Udaipur to recover Kanthal was unsuccessful and ended in the death of Ram Singh, the son-in-law of the ruler of Mewar. Prithwi Singh, who succeeded his father in 1708, was received with much courtesy at Delhi and was granted the right to coin money, which was renewed fifty years later to his grand son, Salim Singh. The Salim Shahi rupee is the principal coin of Partabgarh and the adjoining districts to this day, but the official currency was altered in 1904 from Salim Shahi to Imperial. In the time of Sawant Singh (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Mahrattas, and the Maharawat saved his State from destruction by agreeing to pay to Holkar a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 72,700, instead of the tribute formerly paid to Delhi. Holkar's tribute is still levied by the British Government and paid over to Indore.

The first connection of the State with the British Government took place in 1804, when a treaty was entered into which was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis a little later. In 1818, a fresh treaty was made which is still in force. Maharawat Sawant Singh died in 1844, his son, Dip Singh, and the latter's eldest son, Kesri Singh, having predeceased him. In the meantime Dalpat Singh, Dip Singh's second son, had been adopted by Maharawat Jaswant Singh of Dungarpur and had succeeded to that State in 1825. It was decided by the British Government that Dalpat Singh, who, on Maharawat Sawant Singh's death, had become the nearest heir to Partabgarh could not be allowed to succeed to both States. He, therefore, relinquished Dungarpur in favour of his adopted son,

Ude Singh, son of the Thakur of Sabli, and was installed as Maharawat of Partabgarh. On his death in 1864, he was succeeded by his son, Ude Singh, who was born in 1847 and died without issue on the 15th February 1890. His widow adopted his third cousin and nearest surviving relative Raghunath Singh of Ainod, the present Maharawat.

The following is an abstract genealogical tree of the Partabgarh family —

The present ruler is HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT SIR
RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR, K C I E, who was born in

The Ruler

the year 1859 A D His Highness, as has been shown above, is a Sisodia Rajput, descended from the ruling house of Mewar. His natural father was Maharaj Kushal Singh of Airod, third in descent from Lal Singh, younger brother of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1774-1844). The late ruler, Maharawat Ude Singh, having died in February 1889 without a legitimate successor, either natural or adopted, his widow adopted Raghunath Singh, the nearest relative

His Highness has been married thrice, (1) to the daughter of the Thakur of Pisangan in Ajmer, (2) to the daughter of the Maharaj of Semla in Sailana (she died on 29th April 1908), and (3) to a younger daughter of the Thakur of Pisangan. By the senior of these Ranis, who died in 1891, His Highness had one son, Man Singh, born in 1885. By his third Rani, His Highness has a son, Govardhan Singh, born in 1900. An heir was born on the 12th April 1908 to Maharaj Kumar Man Singh, who was married to the daughter of the Raja of Khetri. He was also married to the second daughter of His Highness the Raja of Tehri in Garhwal by whom he had a daughter in August 1912. Maharaj Kumar Man Singh was married for the third time to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhara in Kathiawar on the 11th June 1913. Maharaj Kumar Man Singh died on the 29th October 1918. His Highness had also two daughters, the elder of whom

PARTABGARH.

Page 82, lines 29-31—

Delete the sentence "A son was born to the only surviving Maharaj Kumar Goveidhan Singh on the 25th January 1920 his second son who was born on the 26th June 1921 died on the 19th November 1921" and insert the following —

"The only surviving Maharaj Kumar Goverdhan Singh has two sons, born on the 25th January 1920 and the 18th November, 1925".

Fatehgarh in Kishengarh. His adoptive mother, the widow of the late Maharawat, was a daughter of the Chauhan Thakur of Namli in Rutlam

On the outbreak of War with Germany, in August 1914, the Darbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of Government. His Highness also offered his and his son's personal services.

The leading men of the State consist of hereditary nobles, hereditary office-bearers, non-hereditary officials, hereditary bards, priests and others

Leading men

The hereditary nobles are all Rajputs and are fifty in number, nearly all of them being descended from some member of the ruling family. They possess altogether one hundred and sixteen villages with an annual income of about one and a quarter lacs of rupees and pay Rs 20,434 as tribute to the Darbar.

Of the nobles, only nine, who are considered to belong to the first class, are entitled to the *tazim*. They are all Sisodias and take rank as follows —

- 1 Thakur of Dhamotar
- 2 Thakur of Kalayanpura
- 3 Thakur of Amburama
- 4 Thakur of Raipur
- 5 Thakur of Jhantla
- 6 Thakur of Barlia
- 7 Thakur of Salimgaoh
- 8 Thakur of Achlaoda
- 9 Maharaj of Arnod

Their estates were presented to the ancestors of the present holders directly by the ruler, in some cases as a reward for special service, in others as maintenance for younger sons and brothers. The *jagir* of Arnod has been granted to the Maharawat's only surviving son, Maharaj Kumar Govardhan Singh. Succession is always by Primogeniture, adoption in case of failure of issue being generally permitted and recognised by Darbar. Besides the annual tribute, the nobles are expected to render military and Police service in accordance with their means, to report to the Darbar all heinous offences committed within their estates, and to be present at the capital at certain festivals and other special occasions, when summoned.

The hereditary office bearers are mostly Bagria* Mahajans who hold *Jagirs* for services rendered by their ancestors and receive small salaries according to the actual appointment which they hold. A few Nagar Brahmins, Mohammedans and Kayasths hold office as occasion requires, but are not hereditary Jagirdars. The family priests of the ruler (Pihits) are Amaitha Brahmins and the State priests (Kaimantris) are Taiwari Mewara Brahmins. These hold Jagirs, as do the Dasundis or family bards (Bhats), of whom the present representative is Dasundi Chandan Singh, and the Charans, of whom the Rao of Sanchia and the Baret of Velara are the heads.

The following personages call for individual notice —

1 THAKUR HINDU SINGH OF DHAMOTAR, a Sisodia Rajput, is the senior noble of the State and sits first on the right hand of the ruler in Darbar. On the death of a ruler, the Thakur of Dhamotar takes temporary charge of affairs, and after consultation

* See page 71. The tract comprised in the Banswara and Dungarpur States is known as Bagri. The same name is applied to the local dialect.

with the widows of the late ruler and any influential nobles, who may be present at the time, installs the new ruler on the *Gaddi*. No accession without his intervention would be recognised as valid. The family is descended from Sahis Mal, younger brother of Bagh Singh, who, after the latter's death at Chitor, settled at Nimbaheera. Some forty years later, in 1571, Kamalji, Sahis Mal's son, received a Jagir in Panthal. Kamalji was killed at Haldighat in 1576 fighting for the Maharana of Mewar against the Emperor Akbar. The estate, which comprises eleven villages, of the estimated value of Rs 23,000 Imperial, and pays an annual tribute of Rs 3,150, is situated to the north of Partabgarh. The Thakur is closely related to the Jodhpur family. The present Thakur succeeded his father, Thakur Kesri Singh, in 1894. His great-grand father, Thakur Rai Singh, had three sons and two daughters. One of the latter married Maharaja Takht Singh, the then ruler of Ahmednagar, and afterwards ruler of Maiwar, who bestowed the *Jagir* of Jhalawar on Gambhri Singh, Rai Singh's second son. On Rai Singh's death in 1848, his eldest son, Thakur Hamir Singh, succeeded him, and subsequently, having no male issue, adopted Thakur Kesri Singh, the second son of his brother, Gambhri Singh. The present Thakur has three sons born on 20th December 1917, 13th April 1920 and 12th August 1921.

2 THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF RAIPUR is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ramawat sub-clan, so called from Ram Das, the first Thakur. He occupies the first seat in Darbar on the left of the ruler. The estate, which is situated 26 miles to the south of Partabgarh, consists of eight villages with an annual rental of Rs 14,000. The tribute payable to the Darbar is Rs 3,274-12-0. The estate was bestowed on Ram Das, son of Surjan Das, third son of Maharawat Bika (1553-79) as a reward for subduing the Bhil tribes. The Raipur Thakur, in addition to the revenue from his own villages, receives tribute from the Thakurs of Manpura and Kangari and the produce of a small estate in Gwahor. The Thakurs of Manpura and Kangari are descended from Man Singh and Kan Singh, the second and third sons of Thakur Ram Das. In 1789, during the time of Dal Singh, the eighth Thakur, the Ramawats were driven from their estates by the Parwat family, but with the aid of the Darbar recovered them six years later when the Parwats were expelled to Dhar.

3 THAKUR DEBI SINGH OF KALYANPURA is a descendant of Ram Mal, third son of Suraj Mal, a brother of Bagh Singh. He holds the second place on the right in the Darbar. The estate of Kalyanpura comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs 3,000, and pays a tribute of Rs 1,162-14-0 to the Darbar. Ram Mal, the founder of the house, was killed in the service of Mewar in a boundary dispute with Bundi in 1541. His son, Sultan Singh, who commanded the Mewar troops, against Mahabat Khan, received as a

reward for his success the *Jagir* of Bhanwari in Udaipur, together with the Sanad (grant) of Kuib (the insignia of royalty) and was raised to the rank of a first class noble. When Bika established himself in Deolia in 1561, Sultan Singh accompanied him and received a *Jagir*. Kalyan Singh, who succeeded to the estate in 1614, received a grant of a village in Mandisor from the Subah of that place for his services in repressing the Grassias. This estate is still held by the descendants of his younger brother, Madho Singh. Thakur Ranchor Das successfully led an army to repel an attack from the Subah of Mandisor. A son was born to the present Thakur on the 14th July 1918.

4 THAKUR DAULAT SINGH OF BARLIA is descended from

Barlia

Kishan Das, second son of Maharawat Bika. Of the nine sons of Kishan Das, the eldest, Jeth Singh, succeeded to the chiefship of Salumbar by adoption. The remainder accompanied him to Mewar. In 1678, Maharawat Partap Singh, on his return from a visit to Salumbar, brought with him Manohar Das, son of Janiji, the ninth son of Kishan Das, and bestowed on him the *Jagir* of Barlia. The estate, which is situated to the north of Partabgarh, on the Gwalior border, comprises two villages with a revenue of Rs 4,000 paying a tribute of Rs 665-8-0. Thakur Daulat Singh succeeded his uncle, Thakur Sammat Singh, in 1913. The Thakur has no son.

5 THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH OF ACHLAODA is a descendant of

Achlaoda

Thakur Madho Singh, third son of Maharawat Han Singh (1634-74). The estate, which is situated nine miles to the south of Partabgarh, comprises seven villages with a revenue of Rs 5,500 and pays a tribute of Rs 924. The present Thakur, who was born in 1897, succeeded his father, Madho Singh II, in 1902.

6 THAKUR UMED SINGH OF JHANTLA is a descendant of

Jhantla

Kesri Singh, third son of Maharawat Jaswant Singh, who was killed at Udaipur in 1634. The estate is situated 15 miles north of Partabgarh. It comprises five villages with an annual rental of Rs 9,000 and pays a tribute of Rs 715-10 to the Darbar. Thakur Umed Singh was born in 1902 and succeeded his grand-father, Thakur Takht Singh, in 1906, his father Kunwar Parbat Singh having died during the late Thakur's lifetime in 1903. The Thakur has a son, born on the 3rd October 1921.

OFFICIALS

MR DHANJISHAH DINSHAH MEHTA, I S O, retired Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, is the Dewan of the State since 7th July 1921. He received the I S O on the 1st January 1913.

BHUMIA AND GRASSIA CHIEFS OF THE HILLY TRACTS OF MEWAR.

The Bhumia chiefs of Jawas and Para are Sambhi Chohans

Jawas

Amongst the Chohans, who came to

Rajputana, two of the divisions are

called "Sambris" and "Purbyas" Those who settled to the south of Sambhar are known by the former title, while those who first went eastwards from Sambhar and afterwards returned to Rajputana are described as "Purbyas" from the word "Purab" meaning east

Rao Lakamsi, the progenitor of the family, is said to have originally left Sambhar for Marwar and eleven generations afterwards two brothers, descendants of his, Ganga and Manak, appear to have found their way in A D 1262 to Deo Somnath in Dungarpur, and afterwards to have attacked and killed Grassia Bansia Jogra, the chief, and to have taken possession of Jawas, then the capital of what was called Khaia, a district of 700 villages They divided the district between them, Ganga taking Para, and Manak, the younger of the two, Jawas

In A D 1746, the Rao of Salumbai attacked Jawas, killed the chief, Rao Himmat Singh, and took possession of the estate, but it was recovered in 1756 by Himmat Singh's son, Rao Natha

The estate was ravaged again in 1759 by the Salumbai troops, and in 1824 it was confiscated by Maharana Bhim Singh of Udaipur but was subsequently restored

Daulat Singh, Thakur of Babulwara, who was foremost in opposing the Government in A D 1826-27, was the most influential leader of the Bhils in these tracts In the course of time he was won over to our side and on the Mewar Bhil Corps being raised, was appointed to it as paid Thakur Daulat Singh died in 1841, and was succeeded in the Regiment by his son, Amar Singh, then a child of only three years of age Amar Singh succeeded to the Jawas estate in December 1874, on the death of his nephew, Bhairon Singh, retaining the Thakurate of Babulwara and the appointment of Regimental Thakur In 1877, his name was removed from the Regiment for neglect in the matter of the arrest of two deserters from the Corps, but he was reinstated in the position as a reward for the energy and loyalty displayed by him in the Bhil disturbances of 1881 The appointment of Regimental Thakur was abolished on the 1st April 1908 Rao Ratan Singh succeeded Amar Singh in 1894 and died on the 8th March 1919 His son, Nobat Singh, a child of 3 years of age, succeeded Ratan Singh and died on the 30th December 1919 Kunwar Takht Singh of Suveru, a minor, was selected to succeed to the estate He was born on the 13th May 1911 and was installed on the 27th September 1922 He is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer

Jawas, the capital of the estate, is situated on the right bank of the river Som, six miles distant by road from the cantonment

of Kherwara The estate comprises 55 villages yielding an annual revenue of about Rs 40,000 Udaipuri, the same as before the famine of 1899-1900, after which the revenue temporarily fell to some Rs 11,000 only A sum of Udaipuri rupees 2,500 is paid to the Mewar Darbar as " Chatund " There are two or three villages in Para, Chani and Thana, in which Jawas has certain rights

The estate is at present under management

List of the Chiefs of Jawas

1 Manakji	17 Shatru Salji
2 Gogaji	18 Samarth Singhji
3 Sabal Singh	19 Khusal Singh
4 Kaluji	20 Daulat Singh
5 Bhojraj	21 Umed Singh
6 Sekhaji	22 Bakht Singh
7 Bhimaji	23 Himmat Singh
8 Shiv Singh	24 Nathuji
9 Bagaji	25 Raghunath Singh
10 Chandia Bhanji	26 Jaswant Singh
11 Jaswant Singh	27 Bhim Singh
12 Suraj Singh	28 Bhairon Singh
13 Jet Singh	29 Amar Singh, II
14 Amar Singh, I	30 Ratan Singh
15. Sirdar Singh	31 Nobat Singh
16 Suraj Singh	32 Takht Singh (minor)

For early history see Jawas Badan Singh, the present Rawat of Para, succeeded his father, Lakshman Singh, who died in the year 1894

In the Bhil disturbances of 1881, Lakshman Singh gained the thanks of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, for the energy he displayed in arresting 13 out of the 14 of the perpetrators of certain mail robberies which took place at that time

Badan Singh married the sister of the Samija Thakur in Jaipur in 1896, the sister of the Thakur of Adkalia in Panarwa in 1907 and the daughter of Rao Urjan Singh of Waur in Dungaipur He has one son (born on the 19th March 1918) and one brother

Para is twelve miles distant from the cantonment of Kherwara The estate now comprises 27 villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 12,000 of which the sum of Udaipuri rupees 726 goes annually to the Mewar Darbar as " Chatund " The Rawat keeps 15 men as armed followers Before the famine of 1899—1900 the estate consisted of 43 villages, the revenue of which was 14,000 Udaipuri rupees Sixteen villages are now deserted

List of the Chiefs of Para.

1 Gangaji	15 Gopinath
2 Hekaji	16 Sahib Singh
3 Banvirji	17 Biramdeo
4 Malji, I	18 Nathuji
5 Karianji	19 Arjun Singh, II
6 Lunji	20 Uday Singh
7 Arjun Singh, I	21 Daulat Singh
8 Devi Singh	22 Chatai Singh
9 Miraji	23 Suraj Mal
10 Malji, II	24 Nahai Singh
11 Akshai Raj	25 Khuman Singh
12 Pemjaji	26 Lakshman Singh
13 Bhim Singh	27 Badan Singh (present Rawat)
14 Keshavdas	

The Rao of Madni claims descent from a younger son of Ajaji, Rawat of Kanor in Mewar, second son of Maharana Lakha. The head of the Madni family is said to have been Maldeo, who founded Madni in 1548. Rao Raghunath Singh succeeded his father in 1851, he was then 15 years of age. His eldest son, Bakhtawar Singh, who succeeded him in 1900, married the daughter of Zorawar Singh, uncle to the former Rao of Para. Rao Bakhtawar Singh died on the 5th March 1911, and his younger brother, Thakur Ranjit Singh, who was born in 1865, succeeded him. He married in May 1910 the daughter of Thakur Golab Singh of Dhamot. He died on the 17th January 1922 and was succeeded by Daulat Singh (born in 1911), elder son of Partap Singh, brother of the late Rao, on the 19th January 1923.

Rao Raghunath Singh at one time rendered himself somewhat unpopular by restoring to distasteful measures for adding to his revenue. In April 1882, however, Colonel Conolly, with the assistance of the Rao's eldest son (Rao Bakhtawar Singh) put matters between the Rao and his Bhils on a more satisfactory footing, and affairs have since worked well.

The capital of the estate, Madni, lies north-north-west of Kherwara from which it is thirty miles.

The estate now consists of nine villages of the annual value of Udaipuri rupees 6,000 of which a sum of Udaipuri Rs 500 is paid as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

In common with other estates Madni suffered severely in the 1899-1900 famine, when the number of villages was reduced from 22 to 9, and the revenue from Rs 11,000 to Rs 6,000. The estate is now under management.

List of the Chiefs of Madri

1 Maldeo	10 Samant Singh.
2 Nathji	11 Lal Singh
3 Hari Singh	12 Chatai Singh
4 Shamaldass	13 Prithvi Singh
5 Bhim Singh	14 Raghunath Singh
6 Kesu Singh	15 Bakhtawar Singh
7 Daulat Singh	16 Ranjit Singh
8 Math Singh	17 Daulat Singh (present Rao)
9 Punjabi	

The Rawat of Jura, a Grassia Chief in the Kotia Bhumat, is a Purbia Chohan whose ancestor, Rawat Patta, is said to have come from Idar in A D 1398, and to have taken possession of the lands in the neighbourhood of Jura from a Bhil named Jugja. Little is known of the history of the Jura family from the time they settled themselves in this wild tract of country until the British Government came on the scene in 1827 when Captain Speiss, having settled affairs in the Kherwara district, proceeded to arrange the Grassia estates of Oghna, Panarwa and Jura. Supremacy over these estates had been claimed by the Maharana of Mewar, though it could not be shown that they had ever paid tribute to Mewar or performed any service that might be deemed one of vassalage. Sir Charles Metcalfe had previously written in reply to this demand by the Rana—"Those Chiefs whom we found independent when our mediation was established in this part of India are still in equity independent, and we ought not to lend our aid to reduce them to subjection. All that we require from them is the security of our subjects and allies against the predatory irruptions of their people, and a safe passage through their territory for travellers and merchandise." In consequence of this decision, Jura and Panarwa for a time retained their independence, but Oghna offered a voluntary fealty to Udaipur.

In A D 1828 an affray had taken place between the Grassias and some Kabul merchants at the village of Keear in Jura territory, in which 21 of the merchants lost their lives and the whole of their property was plundered. A few years after this a party consisting of one Havildar, one Naick and 15 privates of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry were attacked in the Guwar Pass near Mount Abu and eight of their number killed and five wounded. The then Rao of Sirohi sent in a list of 22 men as the murderers, most of whom were residents of Kherah-Kaesar in the Jura territory. As no measures, in spite of the frequent remonstrances of the Political Agent, were taken by the Rao of Jura to arrest the murderers, orders were issued for the seizure and sequestration of the territory of the Rao of Jura. A force was sent with this purpose but the Rao of Jura met the force on the borders of his territory and no resistance was offered. Punishment was meted out to the offending village, but, as it was found that the revenues of Jura would

not cover the expense of its management, the estate was made over to the Maharana of Udaipur. When the Mewar Bhil Corps was raised in 1841, seven Companies were enlisted for Kherwara. A detachment in the Jura country, consisting of two Companies was raised in 1844 and stationed at Kotia, which has ever since been the Head Quarters of the Second-in-command of the Corps, who is also Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, and carries on, with the assistance of a Mewar Vakil attached to him, all political duties connected with the three Grassia Chiefs of Panaiwa, Oghna and Jura.

The capital of the estate of Jura is situated 13 miles from Kotra. The estate comprises 22 villages with an approximate revenue of Udaipur rupees 40,000 out of which a sum of Udaipur rupees 600 is paid annually as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

The present Rawat, Sheo Singh, succeeded in A D 1900. He married the daughter of the Rao of Nainwara in Mewar, and has no son, but there are three sons of his brother, Paibat Singh deceased, the eldest of whom is Takhat Singh aged 22 years.

Owing to Rawat Zorawar Singh's affairs having become deeply involved, the management of the estate was for a time in the hands of the Second Assistant to the Resident in Mewar from April 1876. Again owing to mis-management by the present Rao, the estate was taken over by the Political Superintendent on the 6th May 1904, and the Rawat was ordered to reside in Kherwara. The administration of the Jura estate was given back by Government to Rawat Sheo Singh on the 5th July 1909, the finances of the estate having been restored and its affairs generally put in order. In 1922, in consequence of mal-administration, the Rawat was deprived of powers and ordered to reside in Kherwara, the Assistant Political Superintendent being appointed Superintendent of the estate.

Last of the Chiefs of Jura

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Patta | 13 Jagat Singh |
| 2 Kumbha | 14 Nahar Singh, died without issue—was succeeded by his uncle |
| 3 Nath Singh, died without issue—was succeeded by his uncle | 15 Ratan Singh died without issue—was succeeded by his brother |
| 4 Bir Singh | 16 Surat Singh |
| 5 Narayan Dass | 17 Goman Singh |
| 6 Nar Singh Dass | 18 Zorawar Singh |
| 7 Man Singh | 19 Sheo Singh (present Rawat) |
| 8 Bhagwan Dass | |
| 9 Jet Singh | |
| 10 Dalip Singh | |
| 11 Sangram Singh | |
| 12 Akhai Raj, died without issue—was succeeded by his younger brother | |

The original founder of the Grassia estate of Panarwa was Akshai Raj, who was the grandson of Bhojraj Solankhi. The second son of Bhojraj was Godaji, who had a son, Sultan Singh. Sultan Singh had seven sons all of whom left their ancestral homes and came to the Hilly Tracts of Mewar, and took up positions in the neighbourhood of the village of Manpur. Akshai Raj, the eldest of the seven brothers, attacked and killed Jeoraj, a Jadu Rajput and took possession of Panarwa in A D 1478, Jeoraj, his son Udebhanji and several hundred of Jadus and Solankis were killed in the encounter. But the latter were victorious and became the masters of Panarwa. Akshai Raj's six younger brothers and, it is said, Akshai Raj himself, intermarried with the Bhil women of the country and have ever since been considered as out-caste by their Rajput brethren. Akshai Raj was succeeded by Raj Singh, who erected a *Dar Khana* or reception hall and a pavilion in the village of Jarol. Raj Singh was followed by Mahi Pal, who built a residence and a temple to Mahadeo in a cave amongst the hills near Panarwa in A D 1546. Hai Pal succeeded Mahi Pal and did good service to Maharana Udai Singh, who took refuge in the hills when attacked by Akbar. In return for these services he received from the Maharana the title of Ranna. Hai Pal was followed by his eldest son Dida. In succession to Dida came Punja, who was present with several hundred men, probably Bhils, on the occasion of the battle of Haldighat, fought in A D 1576 between Maharana Partap Singh and Kanwar Man Singh of Amber, aided by the troops of Akbar. Punja, however, fled with his men at the crisis of the fight.

It is recorded that Maharana Amar Singh I, the successor of Maharana Partap Singh, sent for Rup Singh, the younger son of Punja, to Udaipur. Punja with a party of his men was induced to ascend a stair in the "Kanwar-pada-ka-Mahal" (heir apparent's palace) and on their doing so the doors were closed behind them and blocked up with bricks and mortar and all the unfortunate victims died of suffocation. This atrocious deed is said to have been committed in A D 1619 in revenge for the flight of Punja from the battle-field of Haldighat, but as the flight took place forty-two years prior to this wholesale murder there was probably, some other cause for the atrocity.

On the death in November 1852 of Ranna Partap Singh there was no direct heir to the Chiefship as Partap Singh's only son, Zorawar Singh, had been murdered in 1847. Partap Singh's widow, however, declared that the deceased Ranna had intended to adopt Bhawani Singh, who was descended from a branch of the Panarwa family about ten generations removed. Another claimant, however, appeared in Badan Singh, son of Bijay Singh, Thakur of Adiwasi, a Jagir of Panarwa, being descended from a branch of the family only three or four generations removed. Bhawani Singh's party put the rival claimant to flight but in consequence of Bhawani Singh allowing a deputation from Idar

to tie a turban on his head prior to obtaining the sanction of the Mewar Darbar to his succession he was summarily deposed by the Maharana of Udaipur, who then installed Bijay Singh as Ranna. In a few months the excesses of Bijay Singh caused the Udaipur Darbar to depose him, and to reinstate Bhawani Singh. Bhawani Singh died in November 1881, and left two sons, Arjun Singh and Lal Singh.

The capital of the Panarwa estate is Manpur 11 miles south-east of Kotia on the left bank of the river Wakal.

There are 60 villages belonging to the estate yielding an annual revenue of Rs 12,406 Udaipuri of which a sum of Rs 500 is paid annually as "Chatund" to the Mewar Darbar.

The approximate annual value of the 44 villages belonging to Jagirdars is Imperial rupees 3,175. The Ora Jagirdar pays tribute, the sum at which he is assessed being Imperial rupees 95 annually. The Jagirdar of Adiwasi also pays tribute. Mohabbat Singh, the present Ranna, who was born in 1905, succeeded his father, Arjun Singh, in March 1923.

The Ranna keeps twenty-five armed followers.

List of the Chiefs of Panarwa

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Akshai Raj, great-grand-son of Bhojraj Solankhi | 11 Jodhji |
| 2 Raj Singh | 12 Raghunath Singh. |
| 3 Mahi Pal | 13 Nathuji |
| 4 Haipal—received the title of Ranna from Maharana Uday Singh | 14 Guman Singh |
| 5 Dida | 15 Kirti Singh (brother of No 14) |
| 6 Punja | 16 Keshji Singh |
| 7 Ranuji | 17 Ude Singh |
| 8 Chanderbhan | 18 Partap Singh |
| 9 Surajmal | 19 Bhawani Singh |
| 10 Bhagwanji | 20 Arjun Singh |
| | 21 Mohabbat Singh (present Ranna) |

The family of the Rawat of Oghna have the same descent as that of Panarwa. Nahruji, the second son of Haipal—No 4 of the Panarwa list—received 12 villages in addition to Rajpur and Kumharbas. At that time one Uderaj Dudhia Brahmin ruled at Oghna, which then comprised 60 villages. The Bhils, however, would not obey their Brahmin ruler and were constantly committing robberies and other crimes. Upon this Uderaj gave two villages in jagir to Nahruji on condition of his protection. In return for this Nahruji treacherously murdered his benefactor at the festival of Dasehra in A D 1585 and possessed himself of his lands.

In A D 1599 a fight took place between the Raja of Idai (probably Narayan Das) and the Rawat of Jura. The Rawat of Oghna

who was fighting on Jura's side, was killed with his leader. The son of the then Rawat of Jura gave to the son of the Rawat of Oghna the village of Buia as "Mundkatı" (ransom for the head of the Rawat). Rawat Amar Singh succeeded to the estate in 'A D 1871. Amar Singh was an intelligent man, whose thriving little estate did credit to his management as a ruler. He died in 1905. Oghna is 16 miles north-east of Kotra, on the left bank of the river Wakal. The estate now consists of 17 villages of the annual value of Udaipur rupees 11,000 of which Rs 400 are paid as "Chatund" to the Mewar Daibar. The present Rawat Kishor Singh succeeded his father in 1905. He married the daughter of the late Thakur of Chhani and has two sons, the elder of whom is Udaı Singh, aged 16 years.

List of the Chiefs of Oghna

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 Nahruji, second son of | 8 Deo Singh | |
| Harpalji, first Ranna | 9 Somani Singh. | |
| of Panarwa | 10 Lal Singh | |
| 2 Devnıaj | 11 Hamır Singh | |
| 3 Dungar Singh. | 12 Kishen Singh | |
| 4 Keshrı Singh | 13 Amar Singh | |
| 5 Ajmal | 14 Kishor Singh | (present |
| 6 Jasiıaj | Rawat) | |
| 7 Sujan Singh. | | |

SHAHPURA

The founder of this Chiefship was Sujan Singh, son of Suraj Mal, the second son of Maharana

See, also page 60.

Amar Singh of Udaipur, who received from the Emperor of Delhi in A. D. 1629, a grant in jagir of the Phulia Pargana and the title of "Commander of two thousand troops." Sujan Singh was succeeded in 1664 A. D. by his son, Daulat Singh. In 1685, Daulat Singh was succeeded by his son Bharat Singh, who received from the Emperor the titles of Raja and of "Commander of three thousand five hundred troops." He died in 1729 and was succeeded by his son, Umed Singh, who was killed at Ujjain when fighting for Maharana Aris of Udaipur against Madhava Rao Scindia. Umed Singh's grandson, Ran Singh, succeeded to the *Gaddi* in 1768, and received from the Maharana of Udaipur the pargana of Kachhola. His son, Bhim Singh, succeeded him in 1774, and was followed in 1796 by his son, Amar Singh, who received from Udaipur the title of Rajadhiraja. The pargana of Jahazpur and Aguncha Koti and other villages were resumed at the same time. In 1827, Amar Singh was succeeded by his son, Madho Singh. The latter's son Jagat Singh who had succeeded him in 1845, received from the British Government in 1848 a Sanad continuing to him the Phulia pargana and a Khilat. Jagat Singh, who died in 1853, was succeeded by his adopted son, Lachhman Singh, who received in 1862 a Sanad granting him the right of adoption. On his death in 1870, the present Chief Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K C I E, succeeded to the *Gaddi*.

RAJADHIRAJA SIR NAHAR SINGHJI, K C I E, Chief of

The Chief.

Shahpura, is the son of Thakur

Dhirat Singh of Dhanop of the family of Umed Singh, as shown in the following table —

The Chief, who is a Sisodia Rajput of the Ranawat sub-clan and an Aiyā Vedic by religion, was recognised by the British Government in 1870 as successor to Rajadhiraja Lachhman Singh and received the usual Khilat from Government as well as the customary presents of horses and elephants from Indian States. He married first on the 19th August 1870, the daughter of Ram Singh, a Jodha Rajput, Thakur of Baghera in Ajmer, second, on 16th May 1874, the daughter of Chutrusal, the Khichi Rajput, Chief of Maksudangarh in Central India, the third, on the 7th July 1889, the daughter of Hari Singh, brother to Man Singh, the Ruler of Dharangdhara in Kathiawar, of the Jhala clan, and fourth, on the 4th March 1893, the sister of the Mahaiawal of Chhota Udaipur in Rewa Kantha. Of these four Ranis the first, second and third are dead. By the second, the Chief has two sons, Raj Kumar Umaid Singh, born in 1877, and Rajkumar Sirdar Singh, born in 1881, and four daughters of whom three are dead. The fourth was married to the Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan in Kathiawar, in 1920.

Rajkumar Umaid Singh has a son, born in 1915, named Bhanwar Raghuraj, Sirdar Singh has three sons named Shatrunjai, born in 1904, Parkam Singh, born in 1914, and Akshai Singh, born in 1920.

The Chief has no uncles or other near relatives. The only nearest relatives are of the family of Dhanop, whose names are given in the pedigree table. After these, his nearest relations in succession are the descendants of Bharat Singh, Daulat Singh and Sujan Singh. The Rajadhiraja is related to the Ruler of Udaipur, being descended from Maharana Amari Singh of Mewar, but otherwise has no clan or family relationship with other Rulers in Rajputana. His mother by adoption is the daughter of Lachhman Singh, Jagirdar of Parsoli in Mewar, a Chauhan Rajput and his own mother is the daughter of Thakur Megh Singh of Kotri in Kishengarh, a Rathor Rajput. The sisters of the late Chief were married to the late Ruling Princes of Jodhpur and Alwar and the Rao Rajas of Sikar and Unaiya in Jaipur. The Rajadhiraja was created a K C I E, on 1st January 1903.

The Chief attended the Coronation Darbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. He also attended the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor in London in 1911, and was granted an audience by the King-Emperor.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in August 1914, the Rajadhiraja placed all the resources of the Chiefship at the disposal of the Government of India and offered the personal services of himself and his two sons. Rajkumar Sirdar Singh served at the front in France.

The Rajadhiraja enjoys a personal salute of 9 guns from the British Government.

LEADING MEN.

Only three nobles are recognised as Leading men by the grant of the title of Umrao. One of them is the Thakur of Khamor in Shahpura and the other two are the Jagirdars of Birdaul and Tehnal, situated respectively in Kachhola and Phulia parganas.

There are also a number of smaller jagirdars. Succession to all jagir estates is by primogeniture, suitable provision being made for younger sons. In default of legitimate male issue succession is by adoption, subject to the approval of the Chief, but the right to succeed by adoption is limited to cousins distant by not more than four generations from the adopter. Persons, who are of unsound mind or who have committed any act by which their claim is forfeited, are excluded from the succession. These rules apply also to the Chiefship. Cousins to the third generation are looked on as brothers to the Chief after which they sink to the rank of Jagirdars.

The service to be rendered by *Jagirdars* has after much dispute been settled by Sanads granted in 1889, according to which the Jagirdars are now required to furnish a certain number of horsemen for two months in each year in the Shahpura Chiefship and to do such service as can properly be demanded of them. They are bound also to attend on the Chief with their followers at the Dasehia, Holi and other festivals, and to accompany him and serve him as directed in accordance with ancient usage on all customary occasions both in and out of Shahpura. All periods of occasional service beyond the limits of the Chiefship exceeding twenty days are reckoned as equivalent to the period of two months' fixed annual service above-mentioned, but if such period of service out of Shahpura unavoidably exceeds two months in any one year, no further deductions are to be made in subsequent years. The amount of tribute payable to the Chief is fixed in the case of older jagirs by an assessment made in 1848 A. D. and in that of the newer ones by Sanads. They are also liable to *Neota* and *Barar*, when necessary.

There are five hereditary office-bearers of note all of whom hold revenue-free villages for performing religious duties on the Chief's accession and at marriages and funerals and for instructing the Chief and his sons in subjects of a scientific nature. Their ancestors came to the Chiefship in the time of Rajas Bharat Singh (1685), Umed Singh (1729) and Bhim Singh (1774). There are also four hereditary officials whose ancestors came to the Chiefship in the time of Rajas Sujan Singh and Bharat Singh and received land in *jagir*, on condition of continuing to perform service to the Chiefship, failing which the grants are said to be liable to resumption. Of these all four receive monthly salaries, and two hold lands and receive in addition fixed dues for special occasions and duties. Their duties are to keep the accounts and records of the Chiefship, to prepare *Khanitas* and Sanads and to act, when re-

guned, as Motamids and Vakils. There are some Charans also, who have been granted villages in muafi. They are bound to be present at Shahpura at the Holi, Dasehia and other festivals, where as poets they compose and sing verses in honour of the heroic achievements of the past Rajas.

The only other leading man is the Mahant of Ramdwara. His ancestor came into the Chiefship in the time of Raja Ran Singh. The Mahant resides at Shahpura and has followers in various Indian States one of whom is, with the approval of the Chief and the inhabitants of Shahpura, selected to succeed on the occurrence of a vacancy.

LEADING INDIVIDUALS

- (1) Of the three Umraos, **THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF KHAMOR**, a Chondawat Rajput related to the *Jagirdar* of Balunda in

Mewar, ranks highest, his title having been conferred by Raja Bhaiat Singh. The Khamor estate consists of a village of which the annual income is about Rs 12,000 out of which Rs 1,101 are paid to the Chief as tribute. The Thakur, who recently succeeded his father Jaswant Singh, is a minor.

- (2) **THAKUR KESRI SINGH OF BIRDAUL**, the second of the Umraos, is a Rajawat Rajput related to the Rajputs of Panwara in Jaipur. He holds one village in the Mewar portion of the Kachhola pargana, which yields about Rs 5,000 a year and pays to the Chief a tribute of Rs 500.

- (3) **THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF TEHNAL**, the third Umrao, is a Sisodia Ranawat Rajput descended from Jagmalji, son of Rana Uda Singh of Mewar. He holds a village, which yields about Rs 8,000 a year and pays an annual tribute of about Rs 500. He renders certain fixed service.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAUHAN STATES

(Bundi-Kotah-Sirohi)

The Chauhan clan, which is represented in Rajputana by the Haras of Bundi and Kotah and the Deoras of Sirohi, is one of the four *Agnikulas* or fire tribes, who are supposed to have been brought into existence by a special act of creation of comparatively recent mythological date. The first of the clan was created by *Vishnu at the Agni-Kund* (or fire pit) at Gao Mukh on Abu and was called Chauhan because, like the god himself, he had four arms.

The Chauhans are said to have come to Rajputana from Alchhatrapur in Rohilkhand about the middle of the eighth century and their first capital was Sambhar. Some two hundred years later, Wakpati Raj was Raj of Sambhar and he had two sons, Singh Raj and Lakshman Raj (or Lakhan). Among Singh Raj's descendants were (i) Aja or Ajai Pal, who founded the city of Ajmer at the end of the eleventh or the beginning of the twelfth century and transferred thither the seat of government, (ii) Ana or Arno Raj who constructed the fine Anasagar Embankment, on which the emperor Shah Jahan subsequently created a magnificent range of marble pavilions, (iii) Visaldeo or Vighraha Raj who conquered Delhi from the Tonwar Rajputs, and (iv) Prithwi Raj who was the last Hindu King of Delhi and who, having been defeated in battle by Shahab-ud-din Mohammad Ghorī, was taken prisoner and murdered in cold blood in 1193. Wakpati Raj's other son mentioned above, viz, Lakshman Raj or Lakhan, may be considered the founder of the Hara and Deora sects of the Chauhan clan. Leaving the parental roof at Sambhar to carve out a principality for himself, he journeyed south-west and settled at Nadol (now in Jodhpur territory), taking that town and the adjacent country from the Pramaras towards the end of the tenth century. One of his successors was Asaj, from whose younger son (Manik Raj) the Bundi and Kotah houses trace their descent. The fourth ruler after Asaj was Kitti Pal or Kegtu who was driven out of Nadol by Kutb-ud-din, but he and his clansmen soon established themselves further to the south-west at Bhinmal and Sanchor (now in Jodhpur territory) and subsequently took the fort of Jalor (also now in Jodhpur) from the Paramara Rajputs. These events occurred at the end of the twelfth century. Kitti Pal's grandson was Udai Singh, and the latter's younger son or (according to some authorities) brother, Man Singh, was the founder of the Sirohi house. The Deora sect of the Chauhans, of which the Maharao of Sirohi is the head, takes its name from Man Singh's son, Deoraj, who lived during the latter half of the thirteenth century.

The Hara branch of the Chauhans has been settled for many centuries in the tract now occupied by Bundi and Kotah, to which it has given the name of Haraoti. The following account of its earlier history is given in a Gazetteer of Rajputana —

“ All that can be distinctly collected from the records is that the Haras went through the ordinary course of incessant fighting with rival clans for lands and dominions, that they drove out or extirpated the non-Rajput tribes whom they found in possession (a massacre of the Minas in the fourteenth century is particularly mentioned, which cleared the country round Bundi itself), that they built strong palaces and gradually acquired predominance in the eastern districts, which they still hold. The chiefs appear to have admitted the supremacy of the Sisodia Chiefs at Chitor, whenever the latter were strong enough to enforce it, and to have enlarged their borders at the expense or in defiance of the Sisodia Chief at Chitor whenever he was weakened by foreign invasions. Ala-ud-din's sack of Chitor gave them an opportunity of this sort, the Hara country being protected by a range of hills and wilds from easy invasion out of the Mewar plains. There are numerous accounts of feuds and battles between Bundi and Chitor, two capitals distant about 60 miles, but the most dangerous enemy of the Haras in the fifteenth century was the powerful Mohammadan dynasty of Malwa.

We may conclude generally that the Eastern Chiefs of Mewar and Bundi were hard pressed by the Muhammadans from the open south west country, until Rana Sanga restored the power of the Rajputs and retook from the Muhammadans their most important fortresses in this quarter, but this brief period of brilliant revival ended with the great defeat of the Rana at Fatehpur Sikri, and Bahadur Shah of Gujrat soon afterwards took Chitor, when Rao Ajun of Bundi with his Haras was slain in the storm. Sher Shah, the Afghan, also marched down into this country and again took Chitor though, after his death, the Haras got possession of the great fort of Rantambhor on their eastern border, which had long been an Imperial outpost. This they held as feudatories of the Sisodia Chief, but, when Akbar undertook the pacification of Rajputana, he induced Rao Surjan, the Hara Chief, to transfer his allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi, and the fortress yielded after a short siege. Rao Surjan Singh and his sons entered the service of Akbar, receiving rank and pay. From this time forward ceased the supremacy of the Sisodias, and began the connection of the Haras of Bundi with the Mughal Emperors. Several of their chiefs took service with the Emperors, obtained high rank at the Delhi Court and received large grants of lands which were alternately resumed and restored as the Chief lost or gained favour, or took the wrong or right side in the dynastic struggles for the throne of Delhi. The bravery of the Hara Chiefs in the field is constantly recorded, they accompanied the Emperor upon distant expeditions and took leading parts in the political revolutions of the time. One of them fell fighting for Dair in the decisive battle near Agia (1658 A. D.) and of course his family became the object of Aurangzeb's revenge,

who, however, pardoned the Haras after a vain attempt to ruin them. Another Chief had better luck in the battle for Auangzeb's vacant throne, for he took the winning side of Bahadur Shah, while his kinsman of Kotah was killed on the losing side, whereby the Bundi family secured predominance for the time. Soon after, however, a furious feud broke out between the Bundi Chief and the powerful Jai Singh of Amber (now Jaipur), when the Bundi Chief was driven out of his land and died in exile, while the Kotah and Amber Chiefs annexed large portions of his territory. The successor appealed to Malhar Rao Holkar, who forced the Amber Raja to disgorge and replaced the Bundi Chief, keeping Patan as payment for his services. After this time the most important incident chronicled is the death of Rana Uisi of Udaipur, who was killed by the Rao of Bundi during a hunting party, whence arose a feud between the two great houses which is not yet forgotten. From the time of the appearance of the Mahrattas in these parts, the Rajput States were constantly exposed to plundering excursions and heavy contributions with occasional loss of territory, and Bundi was among the greatest sufferers. In 1804, the Chief of Bundi assisted Colonel Monson's expedition against Holkar through his country, and gave friendly aid when Monson was forced to retreat. From that time up to 1817, the Mahrattas and Pindaris constantly ravaged the State, exacting tribute and assuming supremacy. The territory of Bundi was so situated as to be of great importance in 1817 in cutting off the flight of the Pindaris. The Maharao, Bishan Singh, early accepted the British alliance, and a treaty was concluded with him on the 10th February 1818. Although his forces were inconsiderable, he co-operated heartily with the British Government. It was this connection with the British Government that raised Bundi from the lamentable condition to which it was reduced by the Mahrattas."

BUNDI

Maharao Raja Bishan Singh was succeeded in 1821 by Maharao Raja Ram Singh, G C S I, C I E, who died in 1888 after a reign of sixty-seven years. He was succeeded by Maharao Raja Raghubir Singh, the present ruler.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO RAJA SIR RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, G C S I, G C I E, G C V O, is the eldest

son of the late Maharao Raja Sir Ram Singh Bahadur, and was born on the 21st September 1869. His Highness succeeded his father on the 12th April 1889 and was invested with full powers on the 9th January 1890. He has married nine wives. The first and second are the great grand aunts of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur, the third is a sister of the present Raja of Jhabua (C I), the fourth a daughter of Maharaj Kishore Singh of Jodhpur, the fifth an aunt of the present Maharaja of Rewa (C I), the sixth and

seventh are daughters of Thakur Himmat Singh Bhati and Thakur Jagat Singh Bhati, Jagirdars of Jodhpur and connections of the Jaisalmer family, the eighth is a daughter of the Jagirdar of Datonda in Bundi and the ninth is the daughter of the late Thakur of Mohanpura in the Mahikantha Agency

The first four of the Ranis are Rathois, the fifth, who died in December 1905, a Baghel Rajputani, the eighth a member of the Solankhia clan and the ninth belongs to the Powar clan

By his first wife, His Highness had one son, Raghuvendra Singh, who died on the 5th March 1899. His two real brothers, Rangraj Singh and Raghuraj Singh died in January 1908 and December 1905 respectively, the latter having left a son named Maharaj Ishwan Singh. He is connected with the family of the Bundi Jagirdar of Dugar, the Shaikhawat family of Jhunjhnu (Jaipur) and with the Parihar ruling family of Nagod (C.I.), from which the late Maharao Raja took two wives, one of them being the mother of the present Ruler

His Highness was created a K C I E in 1894, K C S I in 1897, G C I E in 1901, G C V O in January 1912 and G C S I. in June 1919

His Highness attended the Coronation Darbars at Delhi in 1903 and 1911 and received the Medals of both occasions. He had the honour of entertaining the Queen-Empress at Bundi in December 1911 and of attending the King-Emperor at Bombay on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' departure from India in January 1912

In the Great European War of 1914-18 and later in the subsequent Afghan Campaign, His Highness placed his personal services and the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government and contributed to the full capacity of the State in money, men and material

NOBLES

'According to the account supplied by the Darbar, the Nobles and *Jagirdars* of the Bundi State are not hereditary. They are in receipt of cash allowances and have been granted jagirs in respect of service performed by them. The grant of jagirs to persons deserving of the same or the resumption of them in consequence of any fault depends entirely on the will and pleasure of the Ruler

There are altogether twenty one nobles, of whom sixteen, being Hara Chauhans, sit in Darbar on the right of the Ruler. The remaining five sit on the left. Of these five Rajputs, one is a Rathor, three are Solankhias and one a Shaikhawat (Kachhwaha)

Succession is by primogeniture and is subject to the sanction of the Darbar. Adoption is not permitted

The following are the principal nobles —

(1) **MAHARAJ ISHWARI SINGH OF BANSI**, nephew of the Ruling Prince, was born on the 8th March 1893, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Maharaj Raghuraj Singh, in December 1905. The *jagir*, which was originally conferred in 1884, is valued at Rs 20,000. It pays no tribute, but renders service to the Darbar.

(2) **MAHARAJ INDRA SINGH OF DUGARI**, the third son of the Maharaj of Junia, was born in 1887, and succeeded to the Thikana in March 1907, on the death of Maharaj Shambhu Singh who had no issue. The annual income of the estate is Rs 20,000. It was originally conferred in 1826 on Maharaj Sardar Singh. It pays no tribute to the Darbar, but is liable for service.

(3) **MAHARAJ RANBIR SINGH OF GUDA**, born in 1882, succeeded on the death of his father, Arjun Singh, in 1907. The late Maharaj was the eldest natural son of Maharao Raja Ram Singh. The *jagir* of Guda, which was conferred in Samvat 1913 (1856 A D), yields an annual income of Rs 10,000. Being in debt, it is under the administration of the Darbar. It is liable for service but pays no tribute.

(4) **MAHARAJ HARIRAJ SINGH OF MATONDA**, born in June 1896, succeeded his father, Maharaj Harinath Singh, on the latter's death on 16th September 1917. This *jagir* was conferred in Samvat 1925 and is valued at Rs 10,000. The estate is liable for service, but pays no tribute to the Darbar.

(5) **MAHARAJ KARAN SINGH OF KHERA RAIDHURIS** is a descendant of Rao Raja Gopinath (1614-31) through his third son, Beri Sal. The late Maharaj Jaswant Singh having died heirless in Samvat 1971, he succeeded to the Thikana in Samvat 1976 (A D 1920). The *jagir*, which was granted in Samvat 1815 (A D 1759), yields an annual income of Rs 10,550 and pays Rs 540 as tribute. It is also liable to render service with twenty-five horsemen.

(6) **THAKUR SINGHSAL OF PAGARAN**, a Solankhia Rajput, succeeded his grandfather, Thakur Indiasal, who died on the 6th February 1914. He was born in 1886. The *jagir*, which was granted in Samvat 1815 (A D 1759), yields an annual income of Rs 3,801. It is liable to a payment of Rs 172 as tribute and to render service with nine horses.

(7) **MAHARAJ SHEORAJ SINGH OF DHOWRA**, who was born in 1894, succeeded his father, late Maharaj Mor Singh, on the

latter's death in October 1918. He is descended from Rao Raja Gopinath's son, Maha Singh, and holds an estate of the annual value of Rs 8,999-15-0. The estate, which was granted in Samvat 1804 (A D 1748), is bound to supply seventeen horsemen for the service of the Daibai and pays Rs 974-6-9 as tribute.

(8) RAWAT SHEO SINGH OF DATONDA was placed on the **Datonda.** Thikana on the death of the late Rawat Mukand Singh, on the 2nd April 1914. He was born in 1886. The jagir, which yields an annual revenue of Rs 1 250, was granted in Samvat 1880 (A D 1824). The Jagirdar renders service with three horses, but pays no tribute.

(9) MAHARAJ HARI NATH SINGH OF JAITGARH is a descendant of Rao Raja Gopinath through his son Maha Singh. The Jagir, which was conferred in Samvat 1805 (A D 1749), yields an annual income of Rs 3,300, renders service with six sowais and pays a tribute of Rs. 650. The present Jagirdar was born in 1873. He is a member of the State Council. He has four sons named Sheonath Singh, Ramnath Singh, Bijeynath Singh and Jainath Singh, born in 1893, 1895, 1906 and 1908 respectively.

(10) THAKUR SHEO DAN SINGH OF BAROONDHA holds a jagir of the annual value of **Baroondha.** Rs 4,100, which was granted in 1748 A D by Maharao Raja Umed Singh. He was born in 1871, and succeeded his father, Rathor Dhonkal Singh, who died on the 1st February 1910. He is a member of the local Walekarit Rajputia Hitkaran Sabha. He has one son named Shambhu Singh, born in 1907 A D.

(11) MAHARAJ AKHAIRAJ SINGH OF JAJAWAR is descended from Rao Raja Gopinath's son, Maha Singh, and holds an estate of the annual value of about Rs 6,000. The jagir, which was granted in Samvat 1628 (A D 1572), supplies 45 foot for service in the fort of Taiagarh, and pays a tribute of Rs 882. He was born in February 1910 and succeeded his father, the late Maharaj Beisal, on the latter's death in November 1919. He renders personal service.

(12) MAHARAJ JASWANT SINGH OF KARARKA **Kararka Pipalda** PIPALDA, born in 1857, descended from Rao Raja Ratan Singh's son, Hari Singh, holds an estate of the annual value of Rs 2,000. The jagir was granted in Samvat 1627 (A D 1571). No horsemen are supplied by the Jagirdar, but he is liable to a payment of Rs 850 as tribute in addition to personal service. The present Maharaj was placed on the Thikana on the death of the late Jagirdar Sangram Singh, who had no issue.

The order of precedence of the Bundi Sardars is as follows —

Hara Sardars (blood relations)

1 Bansi	Maharaj Ishwan Singh
2 Dugai	„ Indra Singh
3 Guda	„ Ranbir Singh
4 Matonda	„ Hariraj Singh
5. Jajawar	„ Akhairaj Singh
6 Kararka Pipalda	„ Jaswant Singh.
7 Kheira Raidhurs	„ Karan Singh
8 Dhowra	„ Sheoraj Singh
9 Jaitgarh	„ Harinath Singh

SARDARS OTHER THAN HARA

(with whom Haras can intermarry)

1 Baroondha	Thakur Sheodansingh, Rathor.
2 Pagaran	„ Singhsal Solankhi
3 Datonda	„ Rawat Sheosingh Solankhi

The principal officials of the State are —

1 Maharaj Harinath Singh	Member, State Council
2 Tatacharya Lakshmikumar	Member, State Council
3 Rai Bahadur Major Madan Mohanlal	Member, State Council, and Private Secretary to His Highness.
4 Bohra Hira Lal	Member, State Council
5 Babu Ganga Shankar	Member, State Council
6 Munshi Khadim Hussain	Member, State Council

KOTAH

The Kotah State may be said to have come into existence about the year 1625 A D, when Madho Singh, the second son of Rao

Rattan Singh of Bundi, was granted by the Emperor Jehangir, for good services rendered in the campaign which forced the Imperial Prince, afterwards the Emperor Shah Jahan, to flee from Burhanpur, the independence of the country round and about the present city of Kotah which he had conquered. Of Rao Madho Singh's six successors, 3 were killed while fighting for the Delhi Emperors and a fourth perished fighting for Prince Azim against Prince Muazam in the war of the succession. Umed Singh I succeeded to the Gaddi in 1771 A D and co-operated with Colonel Monson against Holkar, aiding him with supplies and men. Through the instrumentality of his able Minister, Raj Rana Zalim Singh, (see Chapter VII) he was the first Rajput Ruler to conclude a treaty with the British Government. This took place in 1817 A D. He died in November 1819, and was succeeded by Kishor Singh II, as a titular Ruler, the administration being vested by a supplementary article to the treaty of 1817 in Zalim Singh and his heirs. On Kishor Singh II's death in 1828 A D his nephew, Ram Singh, came to the Gaddi, but the administration remained vested in Madho Singh, son of Zalim Singh. Disputes arose soon after between the nominal and actual Rulers in 1834 A D and on the 18th April 1838, with the consent of the Kotah Ruler, seventeen parganas, yielding a revenue of twelve lakhs of rupees, were made over to Madan Singh and his heirs as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. It was thus that the Jhalawar State was formed. A portion of these tracts was, however, transferred back to Kotah in 1899. In 1857 the Kotah troops and the Kotah Contingent mutinied, murdering Captain Burton, the Political Agent and his two sons. The Maharao was believed to have made no attempt to offer assistance to the Political Agent, and as a mark of displeasure of the British Government his salute was reduced from seventeen to thirteen guns. Maharao Ram Singh, who died in 1866, was succeeded by his son, Bhim Singh, who, on his accession, took the name of Chatarsal II. In recognising his succession, the British Government restored to him the full salute of 17 guns. This Ruler's incapacity having led to misrule and oppression, the administration of the State was at his request taken over by the British Government in 1874 and subsequently placed in the hands of the Political Agent and a Council of Regency. Maharao Chatarsal II died on the 11th June 1889 and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Ruler, who assumed the name of Umed Singh.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SIR

The Ruler

UMED SINGH BAHADUR,
GCSI, GCIE, GBE, the

present Ruler, was born on the 15th September 1873, and succeeded to the Gaddi, by adoption, on the 11th June 1889, on the death of late Maharao Chatarsal. His Highness, whose name before his accession was Udai Singh, is by birth the second son of Maharaj Chhagan Singh of Kotia. Maharao Umed Singh was educated at the Mayo College and was vested with full ruling powers on the 5th December 1896. His Highness was married on the 21st November

1892 to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur. The Maharani died on the 20th August 1895 after giving birth to a daughter, who survived only 10 months. His Highness, on the 17th April 1897, married the daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch. His third marriage with the sister of the Thakur of Isarda in Jaipur took place on the 22nd June 1908. A son was born to His Highness by this last marriage on the 14th September 1909 and has been named Bhim Singh. His Highness was gazetted to be an Honorary Major in the late 42nd Deoli Regiment on the 1st January 1903 and was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel on the 1st January 1915.

His Highness was created a G C I E on the 28th June 1907 and a G C S I on the 12th December 1911. The G B E was conferred on him as a War Honour on the 1st January 1918 and a personal salute of 19 guns on the 1st January 1921.

On the outbreak of the War with Germany in August 1914, His Highness placed all the resources of his State together with his personal services at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Jagirdars of Kotia, Amlī, Kherlī and Mundlī are the nearest relatives of His Highness. They all belong to the Kishor Singhot family. Next in relationship to the ruling family is the Mohan Singhot family, the head of which is Rao Bahadur Appi Amar Singh of Palaita.

NOBLES

The Tazimī nobles and *Jagirdars* of Kotah including Kotri Sardars are thirty-six in number, of whom the majority belong to the Hara division of the Chauhan clan. Under the suzerainty of the Kotah Darbar there are 8 fiefs known as Kotris. They are Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Kaiwai, Pipalda, Pusod and Antarda and they pay to Jaipur an annual tribute of Rs 14,396-13. These Kotris were originally subject to Bundi to which State also belonged the fortress of Ranthambor. When Ranthambor was made over to the Emperor of Delhi, he exacted annual payment from the holders of the fiefs for the protection afforded to them by the fort. In 1760 A D Ranthambor was made over in trust to Jaipur, and that State claimed a continuance of the payments. In 1823 Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the Prime Minister of Kotah, with the concurrence of the British Government, undertook the regular payment of the tribute. The allegiance of the Kotris was thus transferred from Bundi to Kotah. The position of these sub-chiefships is, therefore, peculiar. No succession or adoption can take place without the consent of the Darbar.

The following nobles call for individual notice.—

- (1) MAHARAJ SUMER SINGH OF INDARGARH, a Hara Rajput descended from Indar Sal, one of the sons of Kunwar Gopi

Indargarh.

Nath of Bundi, is one of the principal nobles of the State and holds an estate consisting of 92 villages, which yields an annual revenue of about Rs 2,04,621 and pays a tribute of Rs 17,506-12-0 to the Kotah Darbar, of which Rs 6,969 are paid by them to Jaipur Indargarh, which is situated about 45 miles to the north of Kotah, was founded by Indar Sal, the ancestor of the present holder The Maharaj; who is by birth a son of Maharaj Umed Singh of Chhapol, succeeded the late Maharaj Sher Singh by adoption in October 1917 His nearest relatives are the Maharajs of Chhapol and Jatwari He is a minor and the estate is under the direct management of the Mehakma Khas, Kotah.

- (2) MAHARAJ BERI SAL OF BALWAN (born in 1885), another descendant of Kunwar Gopi Nath of Bundi through the

Balwan,

latter's son Banu Sal, holds an estate yielding a revenue of Rs 16,000 and paying to the Kotah Darbar a tribute of Rs 1,728-6-0 of which Rs 1,128-6-0 are paid by Kotah to Jaipur The present Maharaj succeeded his father, Maharaj Gagan Sal, on the 8th August 1915

- (3) MAHARAJ BALBIR SINGH OF KHATOLI holds an estate of 30 villages, 50 miles to the north-east of Kotah The ancestor

Khatoli.

of his house was Amar Singh, the 2nd son of Maharaj Gaj Singh of Indargarh, who served with distinction under Maharao Raja Budh Singh of Bundi (1671-95 A D) in one of Aurangzeb's campaign in the Deccan Amar Singh, in 1673 A D captured Khatoli, the seat of the family, on the left bank of the Parbati river from Daulat Khan The estate comprises, besides 30 villages on the left bank of the river, 7 villages on the right bank in Gwalior territory, which were acquired in 1750 A D, from the Raja of Sheopur, whose possessions have now passed into the hands of Maharaja Scindia The estate, of which the revenue is valued at Rs. 82,578, pays Rs 7,632-8-0 as tribute to Kotah of which Rs 3,982-8-0 are payable to Jaipur The present Maharaj, who was born in 1905, succeeded his grandfather, Balwant Singh, who died on the 20th September 1912, his father Aparbal Singh having predeceased Balwant Singh on the 8th July 1912 He has one uncle, Maharaj Shankar Singh The estates of Karwai, Gainta, Pusod and Pipalda are known as the Haidawat Kotris because they are the sub-divisions of the pargana of Pusod which was bestowed by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1649 A D upon Khushal Singh, a descendant of Hinde Narain, the 2nd son of Rao Raja Bhoj (1588-1607) of Bundi Khushal Singh divided the fief into 4 equal portions taking himself Karwai and assigning among his

cousins, to Amar Singh, Gainta, to Jagat Singh, Pusod and to Daulat Singh, Pipalda. The town of Pipalda was retained as the common undivided property of the cousins and remains so to this day a cause of perpetual quarrels.

- (4) MAHARAJ MADHO SINGH OF GAINTA holds, besides the 7 villages which form his ancestral inheritance, 8 villages granted

Gainta.

to him as jagir by the Kotah Darbar. The estate, which is situated 40 miles to the north-east of Kotah on the right bank of the Chambal, yields an annual revenue of Rs. 36,981. It pays Rs. 1,908-4-6 as tribute to Kotah, of which Rs. 193-9-0 are payable by the Daibai to Jaipur. It used to supply for service to the Kotah Darbar 13 horses in lieu of which service he now pays in cash Rs. 1,092. For some years, the estate has been considerably in debt. The Maharaj, who is by birth the son of Thakur Beni Sal, a junior member of the family, was born in 1870, and was educated at the Mayo College. He succeeded the late Maharaj Indar Sal by adoption in 1881. He has one son named Akhey Raj, born in 1892. Of the Maharaj's ancestors, Nathji, the third in descent from Amar Singh, distinguished himself in the victory gained at Bhatwara in 1761 by Kotah over Jaipur. Nathji's son, Sheodan Singh, was one of the Kotah representatives who helped to negotiate the treaty with the British Government in 1817. He was rewarded by Government for his services by the gift of an elephant, a horse, a robe of honour and a sword, of which the two latter are still kept as heirlooms in the family. The present Maharaj has also one grandson born in the year 1918.

- (5) THAKUR SARWAR SINGH OF KARWAR holds an

Karwar.

estate of 7 villages to the north-east of Kotah, which yields an annual income of Rs. 16,000 and pays Rs. 1,002-14-0 as tribute of which Rs. 331-14-0 go to Jaipur. The estate being heavily in debt and mismanaged is under the direct management of the Daibai since 1902. The present Thakur succeeded his brother, Thakur Sardul Singh, in May 1919. He has one elder brother Hari Singh, who abdicated his claim to succession in favour of his younger brother.

- (6) THAKUR JAGAT SINGH OF PUSOD (born in 1908) holds

Pusod.

an estate of 6 villages, 40 miles to the east of Kotah, yielding a revenue of Rs. 17,198 and paying Rs. 1,002 as tribute to the Daibai, of which Rs. 332 are paid to Jaipur. The estate is in debt and the Thakur being a minor it is under the direct management of the Daibai. The late Thakur, Jai Singh, having died young and without issue, was succeeded by Jagat Singh, by adoption, on the 1st January 1915.

- (7) THAKUR BHARAT SINGH OF PIPALDA holds an

Pipalda.

estate 40 miles east of Kotah, consisting of 11 villages and yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 22,000. It pays Rs. 1,006-1-6 as tribute of

which Rs 331-12-3 are paid to Jaipur. The late Thakur, Lal Singh, died very young and unmarried, on the 10th June 1917 and Bharat Singh, being one of the nearest collaterals, was chosen by the Darbar to succeed him. Thakur Bharat Singh was born on the 6th of August 1902 and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(8) MAHARAJ SANGRAM SINGH OF ANTARDA holds the estate of Antarda and 6 dependent villages, situated 32 miles to the north-east of Kotah, yielding an annual revenue of Rs 15,000. Of the tribute of Rs 3,828-6-0 payable to Kotah, Rs 1,128-6-0 are paid to Jaipur. The present Maharaj, who was born in 1888, succeeded his father, Maharaj Debi Singh, on the 18th October 1915. He has two younger brothers, Ajit Singh (born 1892) and Indar Singh (born 1899), and an uncle Prithvi Singh.

(9) MAHARAJ RANJIT SINGH OF NIMOLA is a descendant of the Indargarh family and, as a subordinate jagirdar, pays a tribute of Rs 820 to Indargarh. The Maharaj of Nimola holds the rank of a 4th grade Kotah Sirdar. The estate consists of one village on the right bank of the Chambal 50 miles north-east of Kotah and is heavily in debt. The annual revenue is Rs 6,000. The present Maharaj was born in 1874 and succeeded, by adoption, Moti Singh, the late Maharaj of Nimola, in 1900.

Besides the 8 Kotahs and Nimola, there are 28 Tazimi Jagirdars in Kotah of whom the following 16 only call for individual notice —

(1) RAO BAHADUR APJI GOBIND SINGH OF KOELA is a Hara Rajput, descended in the 10th generation from Kani Ram, the 4th son of Rao Madho Singh, the 1st Ruler of Kotah. The Apji, who claims the 1st seat on the right in Darbar, holds an estate of 9 villages on the Paibati river, 40 miles east of Kotah, yielding an annual rental of Rs 27,000. He pays annually a tribute of Rs 2,101 and in lieu of Sowars and Sipahis* (sepoys), hitherto furnished by him to the State Police pays Rs 1,894-11-9.

* [NOTE—His Highness the Maharao by a general order issued on the 17th December 1907, relieved all the jagirdars of their quota of horse and foot which they had from past times furnished to State Service and generously permitted them to retain their lands on payment of less than half the income of their service Jagirs the payment being limited to Rs 8400 a year for a horse and Rs 3000 for a foot man.]

Apji Gobind Singh was born in 1887 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He holds the appointment of the Chief of the Staff in the Kotah State Forces. One of his ancestors, Apji Amar Singh, distinguished himself in 1804 at the battle of Garot, where he was wounded while fighting on the side of Colonel Monson.

The present Apji has four sons, Raghuraj Singh (born 7th January 1911), Rahdhu Singh (born 30th October 1913), Amar Singh (born 24th November 1915), and Kalyan Singh (born 4th February

1917) The Appi's other nearest relative is Appi Mukand Singh, son of Lachhman Singh, the grandson of Appi Sangram Singh

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Appi Gobind Singh on the 3rd June 1924

(2) RAO BAHADUR APPI AMAR SINGH, C I E , OF
Palaita. PALAITA (born in 1849), who

along with Appi of Koela claims the first seat on the right in Daibai, is a descendant of Mohan Singh, the second son of Rao Madho Singh, the first Ruler of Kotah, who was killed in 1658 at Fatehabad near Ujjain, while fighting under Rao Mukand Singh for the Emperor Shah Jahan against the latter's son Aurangzeb Another ancestor of Appi Amar Singh of the same name (Amar Singh) as himself was killed in 1804 at Garot in Indore while fighting under Colonel Monson against the forces of Holkar. The estate consists of Palaita and 2 dependent villages yielding an annual rental of Rs 22,000 It is situated on the right bank of the Kali Sind river 26 miles to the east of Kotah It pays a tribute of Rs 144 annually to the Daibai and in lieu of Sowais and Sipahis (sepoys) it used to supply for State service a further sum of Rs 1,410 since 1908 The present Appi Amar Singh, son of Appi Agar Singh of Nagda, a junior branch of the Palaita family, succeeded Appi Fateh Singh in 1858 by adoption He was born in 1849 and was a Member of the State Council of Regency from 1877 to 1896 During this time he obtained a jagir of Rs 5,000 in the name of his first son Pratap Singh to serve with 11 Sowais His second son, Onkar Singh, was given a further jagir of Rs. 2,000 to furnish 12 Sowais to the State Forces On the death of Pratap Singh his jagir also devolved on Onkar Singh The jagir is situated in the Nizamats of Antah and Sangod Kanwar Onkar Singh was born in 1872 and was educated at the Mayo College The Appi was made a C I E , in 1918 He was General Superintendent of Police and now holds the appointment of the General Officer Commanding, State Forces Of his five sons, Ajit Singh was born on 1st November 1908, Daler Singh on 18th March 1909, Bahadur Singh on 5th August 1910, Raj Singh on 15th January 1912 and Ranjit Singh on 19th August 1920. The families closely related to Palaita are those of Nagda, Dabri and Rajgarh

(3) RAO BAHADUR RAJ BIJAYA SINGH OF KUNARI, a
Kunari. Rajput of the Jhala clan, Jetawat sub-clan, holds an estate consisting

of Kunari, situated on the left bank of the Chambal opposite the city of Kotah, and 8 dependent villages The estate yields an annual income of Rs 25,000 and pays Rs 2,690 to the Daibai Raj Bijaya Singh, who is by birth the 2nd son of Raj Fateh Singh of Dilwara in Mewar, was born in 1868 and was educated at the Mayo College He came by adoption to Kunari in 1888, on the death of Raj Rup Singh The Kunari estate was bestowed in 1644 by Rao Mukand Singh, the 2nd Ruler of Kotah, upon Ajjun Singh, the 3rd son of Jit Singh of Dilwara Raj Bijaya Singh was made a Rao Bahadur in 1918 He is in charge of the State Charity

Department He has six sons, Chandra Sen born in 1891, Bhūm Sen in 1892, Dalpat Singh in 1894, Daulat Singh in 1895, Himmāt Singh in 1896 and Ari Sal in 1899 His next nearest relative was his brother the late Raj Zalim Singh of Dilwara

(4) MAHARAJ MEHTAB SINGH OF BAMULIA is a Rajput of the Hara clan descended from Bamulla Maharao Kishore Singh, the 5th Ruler of Kotah He holds an estate situated 30 miles to the east of Kotah consisting of six villages and yielding an annual rental of Rs. 11,000. The estate, which pays Rs 235 to the Darbar, was founded by Suraj Mal, the great grandson of Maharao Kishore Singh Maharaj Mehtab Singh, son of Apji Mori Singh of Napania, was born in 1903 and appointed Maharaj of Bamulia on the 30th March 1912. The young Maharaj is reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and the estate is under the direct management of the Darbar

(5) PANDIT GANPAT RAO OF SAROLA, a Dakhni Brahmin of the Saraswat clan, Shenvi sub-clan, born in 1860, occupies in Darbar the 2nd seat on the left of His Highness the Maharao and holds the township of Sarola and 7 dependent villages, 50 miles to the north-east of Kotah The estate, which yields an annual revenue of Rs 27,000, is held service free, in mortgage for Rs 9,27,364 Pandit Ganpat Rao is by birth the son of Pandit Sadashiv Rao and was adopted by Pandit Govind Rao, elder brother of the late Jagirdar, Pandit Moti Lal, who was for 14 years a Member of the State Council Balaji Pandit, the founder of the fortunes of the family, was originally in the service of Bajji Rao Peshwa, under whom the Mahrattas invaded Upper India Passing through Kotah territory, Bajji Rao nominated Balaji to negotiate with the Bundi and Kotah Darbars for the payment of Chauth, and later on appointed him to collect this tax in his name from Bundi, Kotah and Mewar The Pandit selected Kotah as his headquarters and started a banking firm on his own account Lalaji Pandit, the son and successor of Balaji, while continuing to discharge his father's duties, contracted a friendship with Raj Rana Zalim Singh and afforded valuable assistance to the Regent when Kotah was threatened by Holkar in 1766 For his successful conduct of the negotiations, which led to the withdrawal of Mahratta troops, the Kotah Darbar became indebted to the family to the extent of Rs 9,27,364 and in 1771 the Sarola estate was hypothecated as security for repayment On the completion of the treaty of 1817, by which the Mahratta tribute became payable to the British Government, Lalaji's office of Chauth Collector came to an end and he settled down as a subject of the Kotah State Pandit Ganpat Rao succeeded Pandit Moti Lal in March 1892 as co-heir with a boy named Purshottam Rao, born in 1882, who was adopted by Moti Lal on his death bed No division of property has yet been made Pandit Ganpat Rao has three sons, Chandra Kant, born in 1903,

Suiya Kant, born in 1908, and Laxmi Kant born in 1913. Pandit Purshottam Rao has 2 sons, Krishna Rao, born in 1905, and Jaiwant Rao, born in 1912. The Pandit's nearest relatives are Pandit Mangesh Rao in Kotah and Pandit Gobind Mahadeo in Konkan.

(6) **THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF KACHNAODA**, a Hara Rajput, descended from Rao Suiya Singh of Bundi through the latter's 3rd son Rai Mal, holds a service free jagir consisting of Kachnaoda and 2 other villages situated on the left bank of the Kali Sind river 21 miles east of Kotah. The estate yields an annual rental of Rs 6,274. Rai Mal, the founder of the family, obtained the town and the dependency of Palaita from the Emperor Akbar in recognition of his services in the Dakhan and Gondwana. His grandson, Hari Singh, was ejected from Palaita. Daulat Singh, son of Hari Singh, received the estate of Sarthal from Maharao Bhim Singh. In 1838, when the partition of Kotah took place, Sarthal was included in Jhalawar and on Thakur Naipat Singh, the then holder of that estate, Kachnaoda was bestowed. On his death, his son Moti Singh succeeded him in 1876. Thakur Amar Singh, who is about 8 years of age is the grandson of Thakur Moti Singh and succeeded him on his death on the 31st December 1914, his father, Raghubir Singh, having predeceased Thakur Moti Singh. His nearest relatives are Thakurs Raghunath Singh and Devi Sal.

(7) **APJI DHUL SINGH OF RAJGARH**, a Hara Rajput, is descended from Mohan Singh the 2nd son of Rao Madho Singh of Kotah. Mohan Singh's 8th son, Girdhan Singh, obtained Rajgarh from Rao Kishor Singh and was afterwards killed in one of Emperor Aurangzeb's wars in the Dakhan. His son Daulat Singh was killed in 1720 fighting under Maharao Bhim Singh of Kotah against the Nizam of Hyderabad. Nath Singh, the grandson of Daulat Singh, was killed in 1761 at Bhatwada fighting for Kotah against Jaipur. His grandson, Deo Singh actively assisted Maharao Kishor Singh in 1821 in trying to depose the Regent, Raj Rana Zalim Singh, and was severely wounded at Mangrol. The estate of Rajgarh is held service free and consists of one village 26 miles east of Kotah, yielding Rs 4,000 a year. The present Jagirdar succeeded the late Apji Madho Singh in April 1917 by adoption. The most nearly connected families are those of Palaita, Dabai and Nagda.

(8) **RAWAT DURJAN SAL OF GHATI**, a Hara Rajput of the Mewawat sub-clan, died in June 1921. His son Saidai Singh also died a few days after him and no one has yet been adopted in his place. The estate consists of Ghati and 3 other villages 38 miles to the south of Kotah and yields Rs 2,500 a year. The holders of this estate trace their descent from Meo Singh the great grandson of Bai Singh, Ruler of Bundi.

(9) **THAKUR CHHAGAN SINGH OF KHERLI** is a Tanwar Rajput of the Jarola sub-clan and holds an estate consisting of 1 village of the annual revenue of Rs. 3,000, and pays Rs 13 as tribute to Kotah. The present Thakur Chhagan Singh, son of Thakur Chatar Singh, succeeded Thakur Madan Singh, by adoption, in 1913.

Kherli.

(10) **THAKUR ZALIM SINGH OF SRINAL**, who is descended from Pratap Singh, the founder of the Kherli family, holds a *jagir* consisting of 1 village of the annual value of Rs 1,100 situated 33 miles east of Kotah. The present Thakur succeeded his father, Thakur Zorawar Singh, in 1919.

Srinal.

(11) **APJI KHUDAN SINGH OF DABRI** is a Hara Rajput descended from Rao Madho Singh, the first Ruler of Kotah through the latter's 2nd son Mohan Singh, who obtained Palaita. The Dabri estate consists of 1 village 30 miles to the east of Kotah, yielding an annual income of Rs 3,000. Apji Khuman Singh, who was born in 1881, succeeded Apji Karian Singh by adoption in 1910. His nearest relatives are Apji Dhul Singh, Mori Singh and Narian Singh. Apji Khuman Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Dabri.

(12) **MAHARAJ BERA SAL OF KHERLI** is a Hara Rajput, descended from Rao Kishor Singh of Kotah. The Kherli branch of the Kishorsinghot family is immediately senior to the Mundli branch to which the Ruling Prince belongs. Bakht Singh, the founder of Kherli, and Chaman Singh, the ancestor of the Maharao, were respectively the 4th and 5th sons of Prithvi Singh, who was the 3rd son of Maharao Kishor Singh, the 5th Ruler. The estate, which consists of 1 village, is situated on the left bank of the Kali Sind river, 21 miles to the north-east of Kotah. It yields an annual revenue of Rs 1,500. Maharaj Bera Sal, who was born in 1881, succeeded his father, Maharaj Chatarbhuj Singh, in 1912. He has two cousins, Mori Singh and Arjun Sal. Maharaj Bera Sal was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and is now serving in the State Forces as Commanding Officer. The Bamulia, Kotia and Mundli families are most closely connected with Kherli.

Kherli.

(13) **MAHARAJ ONKAR SINGH OF MUNDLI** is a Hara Rajput, descended from Chaman Singh, an ancestor of His Highness the Maharao. The *jagir* consists of 700 bighas of land, yielding a rental of Rs 700 a year. Maharaj Onkar Singh was born in 1878 and succeeded his father, Maharaj Durjan Sal, in 1909. He has 2

Mundli.

brothers Kanan Singh *alias* Nai Singh and Ranjit Singh and 1 uncle Devi Singh.

(14) **THAKUR BAKHT SINGH OF SARTHAL** is a Rathor Rajput of the Champawat sub-clan
Sarthal.

This was the largest estate in Jhalawar, but among certain tracts restored from Jhalawar to Kotah in 1899, this jagir was also transferred to Kotah. Anar Singh, the great grandfather of the present Jagirdar owing to a disagreement with Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur left Maiwar for Kotah in 1806 and through the influence of Raj Rana Zalim Singh received the jagir of Harigarh. Owing to this connection with Zalim Singh's family, Anar Singh's son, Piem Singh, followed Maharaja Rana Madan Singh in 1838 A D to the newly created State of Jhalawar where he received the Jagir of Sarthal. Narpal Singh, a Hara Rajput who then held the *jagir*, when removed from Sarthal came over to Kotah and, as already described above, was granted Kachnaoda in *jagir*. On the death of Thakur Prem Singh, his widow adopted Bijaya Singh from Ahar in Marwar. On the latter's death in 1888, his son Sheodan Singh succeeded to the estate. On his death in May 1921, his younger brother, Bakht Singh, became the Thakur of Sarthal. The *jagir* which was formerly said to be worth Rs 40,000 now yields Rs 25,000 a year. It pays annually to the State Rs 653 and in addition Rs 1,680 in lieu of 20 sowais.

(15) **MAHARAJ BERISAL OF KOTRA** (also known as Kherli),
Kotra a Hara Rajput of the Khatoli family
of Kotah, formerly held an estate in

Jhalawar. On the formation of the new State of that name in 1899, this estate was incorporated with Kotah where the Maharaj already held as *jagir* the village Kherli in the Khatoli Kotli. The estate consists of 4 villages yielding an annual revenue of Rs 2,536. A tribute of Rs 127 is payable to the Darbar in alternate years and in addition a sum of Rs 420 in lieu of 5 horses. This estate was conferred on the present holder's ancestor, who went to Jhalawar with Maharaj Rana Madan Singh. The present Maharaj was born in 1900 and succeeded to the estate in 1906. He has recently returned from the Mayo College.

(16) **RAO RAJA NAND LAL OF HARNAODA** is by birth a
Harnaoda. Rao or baird whose ancestors formerly lived in Karauli. One of

them Chatarbhuja came to Gugar now in Tonk and received the village of Harnaoda in jagir from the then Khilchi Prince. His grandson, Pratap Singh, was invited to Bundi by Rao Bhan Singh and received Harnaoda and three other villages in Jagir. He also received 3 villages and the title of Rao Raja from Kotah. The jagir yields a revenue of Rs 10,000 a year. Rao Raja Nand Lal, who is the son of Dhulji, succeeded the late Jagirdar Amar Sahai by adoption on the 9th February 1919. The present Jagirdar is a minor and the estate is under the direct management of the Darbar.

OFFICIALS

The following officials call for individual notice —

(1) Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishambai Nath, is a Chaube Brahmin from the United Provinces. He is a Deputy Collector, 5th Grade, in the United Provinces, and is on foreign service in the Kotah State. He holds the post of Member, Mehkama Khas. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on 1st January 1922.

(2) Babu Kishan Sahai is a Taga Brahmin from the United Provinces, and holds the appointment of Revenue Commissioner.

(3) Rai Bahadur Munshi Bhairon Lal is a Bhatnagar Kayastha. He was formerly Hakim Fauj and has now retired. His ancestors also served the State. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government in June 1913.

SIROHI

In the time of Deo Raj's immediate successors, the Chauhan were engaged in constant struggles with the Pramarias or Ponwars (who held the greater part of the country now called Sirohi) and eventually vanquished them, capturing first Chandiavati in or about 1303 and subsequently Abu and Achalgairh. The present town of Sirohi was founded in 1425 by Rao Sains Mal, who extended his dominions by driving the Solankis from the tract known as Mal Magra in the north. Comparatively little is known of the history of the State till the latter half of the 18th century, when Sirohi suffered much from wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of the wild Mina tribes.

Rao Uday Bhan, the 22nd ruler in descent from Bhumal, was deposed in 1816 in favour of his younger brother, Rao Sheo Singh. The first relations between Sirohi and the British Government took place in 1817 when Sheo Singh asked for protection in consequence of an invasion from Jodhpur, which had for its object the reinstatement of Rao Uday Bhan. In 1823, a treaty was concluded whereby Rao Sheo Singh accepted the British Supremacy and bound himself to govern in accordance with the advice of the British Agent. He was to pay a tribute not exceeding three-eighths of his revenue receiving in return a guarantee of protection. In 1845, the Rao made over certain lands at Mount Abu to the British Government for the establishment of a Sanitarium. Rao Sheo Singh did good service in the Mutiny of 1857 in consideration of which the tribute of Rs 15,000 (local currency) payable by him was reduced by one half. He died in 1862 and was succeeded by his son, Umed Singh. During his time, Sirohi was harassed by famine, by a struggle with the outlawed Thakur Nathu Singh of Bhatana and by frequent incursions of Bhils from Maiwar. Rao Umed

Singh died in September 1875 and was succeeded by his only son, Kesri Singh

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAO SIR KESRI SINGH BAHADUR, G C I E, K C S I, THE EX-MAHARAO OF SIROHI, was born on the 20th July 1857. He granted a permanent lease of certain lands at Mount Abu to the British Government in 1917. He received the hereditary titles of 'Maharao' and 'Maharajadhiraja' from the British Government and was made a K C S I, and a G C I E. He also received a personal salute of 17 guns. The Maharao on account of old age abdicated the *Gadri* on the 29th April 1920 in favour of his son (the present Maharao) retaining his titles and salute of 17 guns as personal distinctions. His Highness the ex-Maharao was married four times (1) to a daughter of the Ponwar (Pramara) Rajput Prince of Danta in Mahi Kantha Agency, (2) to a daughter of the Thakur of Vaisoda of the Chaora clan of Rajputs in Mahi Kantha, (3) to a daughter of the late ruling prince of the Sisodia house of Dharampur in the Surat Political Agency and (4) to the daughter of the late Raja of Bhinai in Ajmer. All his wives have died. He has two surviving daughters, married respectively to the late Maharawal of Jaisalmer and the Maharaj Kunwar of Cutch. By his first Maharani, he has one surviving son the present ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur.

The ruling prince of Sirohi, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA-

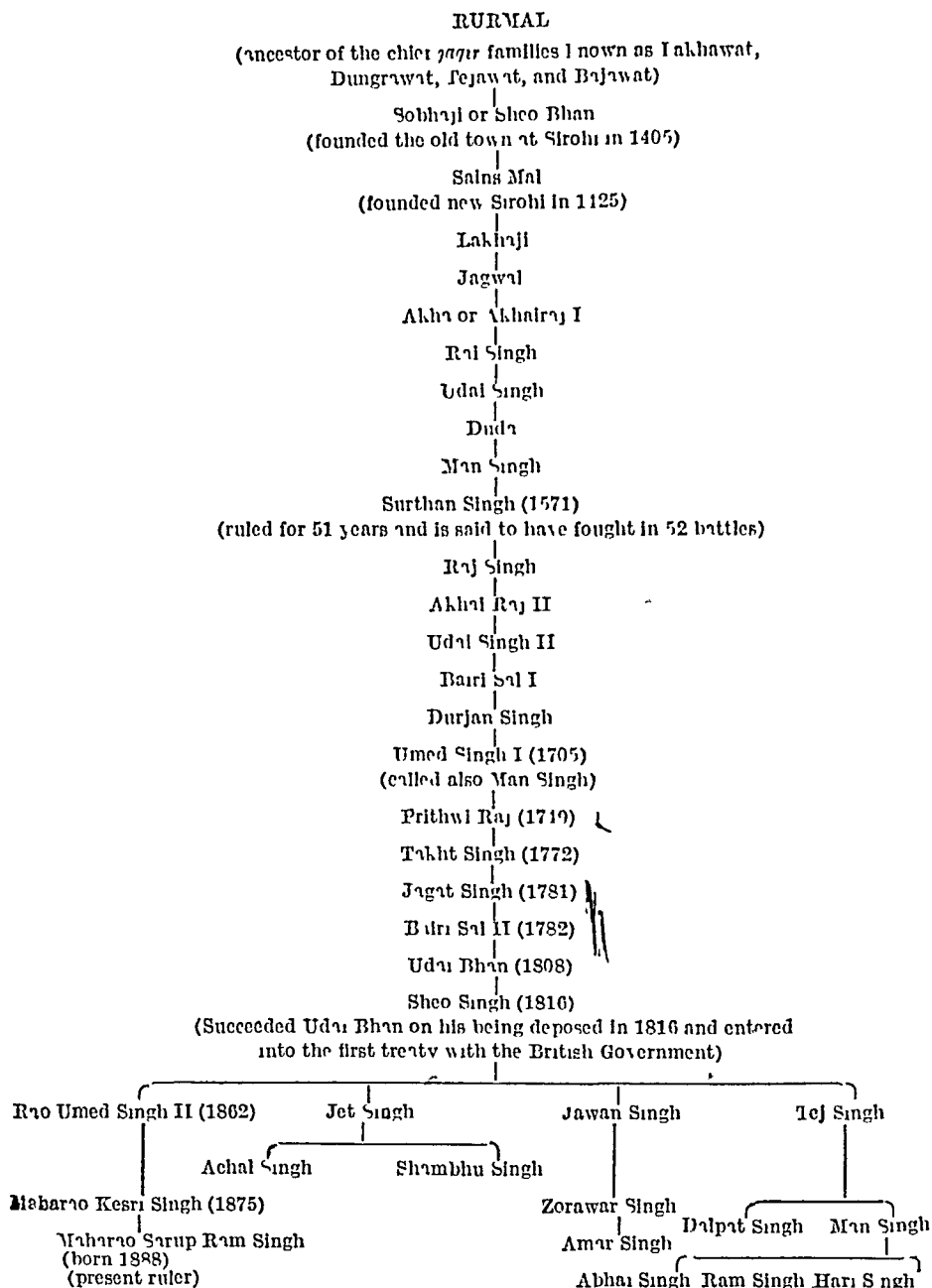
The Ruler.

DHIRAJA MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, K C S I, is a Chauhan Rajput of the Deoria sub-clan. He was born on the 27th September 1888. He was educated under the tuition of Major (then Captain) H. R. N. Pritchard and conducted the administration of the State for ten years as Musahib Ala prior to his accession to the *Gadri* on the 29th April 1920. His Highness was made a K C S I on the 31st June 1924.

His Highness has been married (1) to the youngest daughter of His Highness the present Maharao of Cutch-Bhuj by whom he has two daughters, (2) to the sister of His Highness the Raja of Rutlam, who has since died, (3), to a daughter of the Thakur of Kuwar in Gujrat. His Highness' nearest relations are his cousins, Raj Sahiban Shambhu Singh, son of Jet Singh of Nandia, Raj Sahiban Amar Singh, son of Jorawar Singh of Ajari and Raj Sahiban Man Singh of Jogapura.

The only ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah. Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kachhwaha family of Jaipur, the Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishengarh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sisodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and the Jadeja family of Cutch.

The following tree gives an abstract of the pedigree of the ruling house of Sirohi —



The leading men of Sirohi consist of nobles, one hereditary office-bearer and non-hereditary officials

The nobles are divided into three classes —

- (1) The immediate relatives of the Maharao, who are known as Raj Sahiban and whose descendants are considered to be cadets of the ruling family

- (2) The Sarayats, who are styled Thakuran Raj Sri, and
 (3) other Tazim Sardars

All the nobles are Deoria Chauhans, and the principal of them are Lakhawat, Dungrawat, Tejawat or Bajawat, descendants of Rao

SIROHI.

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In line 7 and 8 instead of "all of whom are the uncles to His Highness" substitute the following —

"The first and the last named are the uncles and the second is the cousin of His Highness"

reverted to the State

The four Sarayats, the Thakurs of Padiv, Jawal, Kalandi and Motagaon, sit on the right and left of the ruling prince. In the absence of the Thakur of Padiv, his place in Darbar is taken by the Thakur of Nibaj. These two never attend Darbar together. After them come the Thakurs of Rohua and Bhatana, who also receive the double Tazim. Thakurs of Mandwara and Dabani are honoured with a single Tazim only. Succession in the Nobles' estates takes place by primogeniture, provision being made for younger sons. The tribute payable to the Darbar varies from four annas in the rupee of the collection among those of high ranks to twelve annas among the more insignificant. None hold any Jagir in British territory.

The only hereditary office-bearer is the Thakur of Padiv, who binds on the prince's sword and on State occasions sits behind him on his elephant.

The following personages may be noticed separately:—

1 LEADING NOBLES

1 RAJ SAHIBAN ACHAL SINGH OF NANDIA died on the

Nandia.

27th September 1910, leaving no male issue to succeed him and, there being no right of adoption, the Jagir reverted to the State. On his having executed a Likhath to pay six annas in the rupee to the State instead of four annas paid by the late Raj Sahiban, Shambhu Singh, younger brother of Achal Singh, was granted maintenance from Nandia for himself, his mother and the widows of the deceased.

2 RAJ SAHIBAN MAN SINGH OF JOGAPURA

In para 2 under the head Leading Nobles, substitute "cousin" for "uncle" in line 2

of Ajmer on the death of his father, on the 6th January 1915. He possesses an estate worth about Rs 5,000 a year.

3 RAJ SAHIBAN MAN SINGH OF JOGAPURA is an uncle

Jogapura.

of the present Maharao and son of the late Raj Sahiban Tej Singh. He was born in 1887 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. On

the death of his elder brother, Raj Sahiban Dalpat Singh, without male issue, Man Singh, who had already received a separate maintenance, preferred a claim to succeed Manadar Jagir but this was disallowed in accordance with the old custom of the State that succession by way of adoption is not permitted among Rajvis. He has three sons, Akhai Singh, Ram Singh and Hari Singh.

4 **RAJ SRI SHEO NATH SINGH OF MANADAR** died on the 16th May 1915 leaving no male issue. **Manadar.** Raj Sri Bhopal Singh was reassigned a portion of his Jagir by the Darbar. He was born in 1892, and holds the estate of Manadar jointly with his cousin Mohabat Singh.

5 **RAJ SRI SARDAR SINGH**, son of Udey Raj of Manadar, having died on the 24th October 1918 without male issue, his younger brother, Mohabat Singh, who had not taken any maintenance from the *Chhoti Panti* of the Manadar Jagir, was allowed to succeed to his estate in Manadar on certain conditions. These two Jagirdars of Manadar pay eight annas in the rupee from all income as tribute to the Darbar and enjoy the title of 'Raj Sri'.

6 **THAKURAN RAJ SRI ABHEY** ^{last line, insert the follow-}
Mul Sir ^{on the}
Padiv. nised by the State as successor to ^{has been conferred upon him by}
He studied for sometime at the ^{September 1925}
is the head of the Sarayats. The estate is valued at Rs 10,000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar.

7 **THAKURAN RAJ SRI CHIMAN SINGH** succeeded to the estate of Kalandri by adoption on the 12th March 1919 on the death of Thakuran Raj Sri Kan Singh on the 16th October 1918 without male issue. He came from Kakedra and his adoption was sanctioned by the Darbar on certain conditions. Thakuran Raj Sri Chiman Singh belongs to the Dungiawat Sept. The estate is worth about Rs 6,000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar.

8 **THAKURAN RAJ SRI MEGH SINGH OF JAWAL** is a **Jawal** Dungiawat. He was born in 1875 and was adopted from the Nun family. The estate is worth about Rs 5,000 a year and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar.

9 **THAKURAN RAJ SRI SHI** the following for para 9 relating to Thakuran Raj Shi
Agh of Motagaon —

nised Thakuran Raj Sahiban Kishore Singh of Motagaon, a Chohan the Rajput of Dungiawat Sept, died on 4th August 1925 leaving behind him his minor son named Mohabat Singh aged 1½ years. The estate is worth about Rs 4,000 and pays six annas in the rupee to the Darbar.

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Add the following at the end of para 10 —

“The title of “Raj Sahiban” was conferred upon him by Darbar as a personal distinction on the 27th September 1925”

Rs 10,000 and pays ~~the following villages in the Palanpur State~~
Substitute the following for para 11 relating to Thakuran Raj Shri Lal Singh of Rohua —

“Thakuran Raj Sahiban Lal Singh of Rohua, a Lakhawat Rajput, died on 24th November 1925 leaving behind him 3 sons of whom the elder Man Singh succeeded him. The estate consists of 10 villages of the annual value of about Rs 5,000 and pays eight annas in the rupee to the Darbar. The Thakur also holds some villages in the Palanpur State”.

12 THAKURAN BHATANA

Bhatana.

born in 1876, is a Deoria Chauhan of the Tejawat branch and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in August 1898. The estate, which pays eight annas in the rupee to the Darbar, is worth about Rs 2,000. His father, Bharat Singh, when young, was in outlawry with his own father, Nathu Singh, who for many years defied pursuit and kept the country disturbed. His successful opposition won for Nathu Singh and his family the admiration of Sirohi.

13 THAKUR DUNGAR SINGH OF MANDWARA is a Dungiawat. He was born in 1874.

Mandwara.

The estate, which is worth about Rs 1,000 a year, pays to the Darbar half the collection in kind and three-fourths of the collection in cash.

14 THAKUR AJIT SINGH OF DABANI is a Lakhawat. He

Dabani.

was born in 1878 and holds, besides one village in Palanpur, an estate in Sirohi of the annual value of about Rs 2,000 a year, which pays half its income to the Darbar. The Thakur was adopted from the family of the younger brother.

14. LEADING OFFICIALS

1 KHAN BAHADUR KAZI NIAZ ALI, formerly Sirohi Wakil in attendance on the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, was appointed Chief Minister on the 6th

~~and the title of Khan Sahib from the British Government.~~
Under the head Leading officials in para 1 after full stop in line 4 add the following —

“On the 27th September 1925, he was granted the title of “Rajya Ratna” and golden anklet with single Tazim by His Highness the Maharao in recognition of his good services”.

The word “officiating” may be deleted.

3 RAI SAHIB SINGHI PUNAM CHAND, formerly Revenue Commissioner of the Sirohi State, was appointed as Sirohi Wakil attached to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in October 1922. The title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him by the British Government on the 1st January 1917.

CHAPTER V.

JADON STATES

(*Jaisalmer—Karauli*)

The Jadon clan, of the early history of which very little is known, claims descent from the Yadu or Jadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Budha, the progenitor of the lunar race. The capital of the Jadons is said to have been Prayag (Allahabad) and subsequently Mathura (Muttia). On the death of Shri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed.

Jadon Clan.

Jadon Kings These monarchs, who

JAISALMER.

According to the Jaisalmer annals, many of them, with two of Shri Krishna's sons, abandoning Hindustan, settled beyond the Indus. One of their descendants, Gaj, is said to have built a fort called Gajni (identified by Tod as the Ghazni of Afghanistan, but believed by Cunningham to be in the vicinity of Rawalpindi), but being defeated and killed in a battle with the king of Khorasan, his followers were driven southward into the Punjab, where Salivahan founded a town and named it after himself, Salivahanpur or Salpura (generally identified with Sialkot). Salivahan's grandson, Bhati, was also a great and successful warrior, whose name was adopted by his clansmen as a tribal designation. Shortly after this, the tribe was again driven southward by the king of Ghazni and crossing the Sutlej, took refuge in the Indian desert, which henceforth became its home. Here they came into contact with various Rajput clans, such as the Butas and Chunnas (both extinct), the Barahas (now Musalmans), the Langahas and the Sodhas and Lodras (both branches of the Ponwais or Paramaras). Their first capital was Tanot, still in Jaisalmer territory, which was founded about the middle of the eighth century, but being ousted from this, Deoraj, the first Ruler to assume the title of Rawal, built Desgarh or Deorawar in 853 (now called Derawar in Bahawalpur territory) and established himself there. Shortly afterwards, the capital was changed to Lodorva, an immense city with twelve gates taken from the Lodra Rajputs, the ruins of which lie ten miles west by north of Jaisalmer town. Lodorva was, however, ill adapted for defence, so Jaisal sought for a stronger place and founded the fort and city of Jaisalmer in 1156. He was succeeded by several warlike Rulers, who were constantly engaged in battles and raids, and whose taste for free-booting proved most disastrous, for on two occasions *viz*, in 1295 and shortly afterwards, the Bhatias so enraged the emperor Ala-ud-din that an Imperial

army was despatched against them, and conquered and sacked the fort and city of Jaisalmer, so that for some time it remained completely deserted. In the sixteenth century, the Bhatias formed an alliance with the Amirs of Sind against the Rathoris. Rawal Sabal Singh, the twenty-sixth Ruler in succession to Jaisal, was the first to acknowledge the supremacy of the Delhi Empire, and to hold his dominions as a fief of it. The Rulers of Jaisalmer had now arrived at the height of their power. Their territory extended northward to the Sutlej, thus including the whole of Bahawalpur and westward to the Indus, while to the east and south it comprised many districts, which were subsequently annexed by the Rathoris and incorporated in Marwar and Bikaner. From this time till the accession of Rawal Mulraj in 1762, the fortunes of the State rapidly declined and most of the outlying districts were wrested from it. The first Ruler of Jaisalmer to enter into treaty relations with the British Government was Maharawal Mulraj, who in 1818 concluded a treaty whereby the integrity of the State was guaranteed to the Ruler. During the lifetime of Mulraj, who died in 1820, the State was virtually governed by his minister, Mehta Salim Singh, who was guilty of terrible atrocities. He put to death nearly all the relations of the Ruler. The town of Jaisalmer was depopulated by his cruelty, the trade of the country was interrupted, and those relatives of the Maharawal who escaped death, fled from the country. Mulraj was succeeded by his grandson Gaj Singh, in whose time, after the conquest of Sind, the forts of Shahgarh, Ghaisia and Ghotaru, which had been wrested from Jaisalmer, were restored to it. The successors of Maharawal Gaj Singh were Maharawals Ranjit Singh, Bani Sal and Salwahan, the late Ruler, who died on 11th April 1914. The following is the genealogical table of the ruling family commencing from Maharawal Sabal Singh —

The present Ruler of Jaisalmer is HIS HIGHNESS MAHA-

The Ruler.

RAJADHIRAJA MAHARAWAL
SIR JAWAHIR SINGH BAHADUR,

K C S I, who was born on the 18th November 1882 His Highness is the son of Thakur Saidai Singh and, in 1889, he was adopted by Thakur Man Singh of Eta. He succeeded to the gaddi of Jaisalmer on the 26th June 1914 on the demise of His late Highness Maharawal Salivahan. His Highness' heir-apparent Maharaj Kunwar Girdhar Singh, by the Maharani Sodhiji, was born on the 13th November 1907. The Maharani Amarkotiji belongs also to the Sodha clan of Rajputs. The Maharani Nadiji, whom His Highness married in November 1919, is a daughter of the ruling house of Bundi. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College, Aimer, and he was one of the first boys who were selected as 1st Cadet Corps from that institution. His

JAISALMER.

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Substitute the following for sub-paragraph 2 —

“(2) Thakuran Raj Shri Nalain Singh son of Thakur Salim Singh of Dudhoo (Junior branch) is a Bhati Rajput. He was born on the 3rd of June 1898. He holds second place among the relatives of the Ruling Family. He has a son Kanwar Madhav Singh who was born on 2nd January 1918”.
are known as Rajwis and Thakurs

Those relatives who, owing to their lineage or owing to their adoption, are comparatively remote in relationship are called Rawlots. Nobles, Leading men and here
itary office-bearers. All but three are Bhatias and are distinguished as Baisang, Khinya, Tejmalot, Prithvirajot, Dujawat, Biharidasot, Dwarkadasot, Sakatsinghot and Udaisinghot according to the sub-division of the clan to which they belong. Primogeniture obtains among the Khinya and Baisang Bhatias, the younger sons receiving maintenance only, but among the rest, estates are generally equally divided. None of the Nobles except the Thakur of Bikampur pay tribute or render service to the Darbar, though all present a horse on the accession of the Ruler to the gaddi. The Thakur of Chelak, who is the only hereditary office-bearer of note, is, by his position as Raj Pradhan, entitled to a seat behind the Ruler on an elephant on state occasions.

The accounts of the principal nobles, etc, of the State are given below —

(1) THAKURAN RAJ SHRI GOPAL SINGH, born on 19th November 1901, is son of Thakur Jaswant Singh of Dudhoo and natural brother of the present Maharawal. He holds the first place among the relatives of the ruling family.

(2) THAKURAN RAJ SHRI SALAM SINGH, son of Thakur Umed Singh of Dudhoo, is a Bhati Rajput. He was born in 1859.

He holds the second place among the relatives of the ruling family. He has a son, Kunwar Narayan Singh, born on the 2nd June 1898, and a grandson, Bhanwar Madhav Singh, born on the 2nd January 1918

(3) **THAKURAN RAJ SHRI SULTAN SINGH**, a Bhati Rajput, is the Thakur of Nachna. His estate consists of eleven villages, with an annual income of Rs 3,000. He was born on the 24th May 1887 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was adopted by Thakur Kesri Singh, the late Thakur of Nachna. He has a son, Kanwar Govardhan Singh, born on the 27th September 1909. He holds the third place among the relatives of the ruling family.

(4) **RAO AMAR SINGH**, born in 1872, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sub-clan, and is a leading Sardar of the State. His estate consists of nine villages, yielding an annual income of Rs 5,000. He enjoys double Tazim. The title of Rao was conferred on him by the Darbar. He has no male issue.

(5) **THAKUR AMAR SINGH OF GIRAJGAR**, son of Thakur Jethmal, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sept. He was born on the 5th December 1875. He holds an estate consisting of one and a half village with an annual income of Rs 1,700. He enjoys double Tazim. He has a son.

(6) **RAO MOTI SINGH OF BARSALPUR**, son of Rao Dhanji, is a Bhati Rajput of the Khinya sub-clan. He was born in 1876. His estate consists of sixteen villages with an annual income of Rs 8,000. He is a leading Sardar of the State and holds double tazim and the title of Rao from the Darbar. He has three sons.

(7) **THAKUR SULTAN SINGH**, son of Thakur Pane Singh, of Khuri, born in 1913, is a Panwar Rajput of the Sodha sept. He holds an estate consisting of three villages yielding an annual income of Rs 1,500. He enjoys double Tazim from the Darbar. He has no male issue.

(8) **THAKUR MULTAN SINGH**, son of Thakur Bulidan, of Bikasari, born in 1888, is a Bhati Rajput of the Barsang sept. His estate consists of one village with an annual income of Rs 600. He enjoys single Tazim and has one son.

(9) **THAKURS MALAM SINGH** (born 1908) and **RAM SINGH** (born 1901), sons of Thakurs Amar Singh and Jorji, of Sirad, are Bhati Rajputs of the Barsang sub-clan. They hold an estate of two villages, yielding an annual income of Rs 3,000, and enjoy single Tazim. They have no male issue.

Substitute the following for paragraph 10 —

“ 10 Thakur Padam Singh son of Thakur Buldan Singh of Jinjnyah is a Bhati Rajput of the Udaisinghot Sept He was born in 1870 and holds an estate consisting of 3 villages with an annual income of Rs 1,250 He enjoys double Tazim from the Darbar and has 3 sons ”.

has two sons —————

(11) THAKUR MANGAL SINGH, son of Thakur Achal Singh of Gehun or Bayia, born in 1893, is a Udaisinghot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate consisting of one village yielding an annual income of Rs 700 He holds double tazim and has two sons

(12) THAKUR MANGAL SINGH, son of Kishen Singh of Bhadli, born in 1911, is a Bhati Rajput of the Udaisinghot sept His estate consists of five villages yielding an annual income of Rs 800 He enjoys single tazim and has no male issue

(13) THAKUR SAMRATH SINGH, son of Thakur Buldan of Deora, born in 1877, is a Udaisinghot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate of one village with an annual income of Rs 1,000 He enjoys single tazim and has one son

(14) THAKUR NAG SINGH, son of Thakur Khusal Singh of Rindha, born in 1885, is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept - He holds an estate of one village yielding an annual income of Rs 1,000 He enjoys double tazim and has two sons

(15) THAKUR SONJI, son of Thakur Ranjit Singh of Modha, is a Bhati Rajput of the Tejmalot sept He was born in 1866 and holds an estate consisting of one village yielding an annual income of Rs 1,000 He enjoys single tazim and has one son

(16) THAKUR JAI SINGH (born 1883), son of Thakur Mohabat Singh and adopted son of Thakur Panji, and Thakur Achal Singh (born 1890), son of Thakur Balwant Singh, are Bhati Rajputs of the Dwaikadasot sept They hold an estate consisting of six villages yielding an annual income of Rs 1,700 and enjoy double tazim Thakur Jai Singh has three sons and Thakur Achal Singh has two sons.

(17) THAKUR HATHI SINGH, son of Thakur Fateh Singh of Sataya, born in 1888, is a Sagat-singhot Bhati Rajput His estate of one village yields an annual income of Rs 500 He holds double tazim and has two sons

(18) THAKUR MOHABBAT SINGH, son of Thakur Pratap Singh of Nawatala, born in 1869, is a Bhati Rajput of the Pithvnajot sept He holds an estate consisting of one village, yielding an

annual income of Rs 1,000 He holds double tazim and has two sons

- (19) **THAKUR NAHARJI**, son of Thakur Hemji of Chelak, born in 1904, belongs to the Durajawat sept of the Bhati Rajputs

Chelak.

His estate consists of one village with an annual income of Rs 300 He holds single tazim and has no male issue

- (20) **THAKUR SANGI DAS**, son of Thakur Madho Singh of

Baragaon.

Baragaon, born in 1887, is a Bihari-dasot Bhati Rajput and holds an estate of one village yielding an annual income of Rs 400 He enjoys single tazim and has one son

- (21) **THAKUR BIRAD SINGH** (born 1896), son of Thakur

Dangri.

Laxaman Singh, and Thakur Sheo-nath Singh (born 1890), son of Thakur Satidan, are Bhati Rajputs of the Bihari-dasot sept They hold an estate consisting of one village yielding an annual income of Rs 1,000 They enjoy single tazim None of them has a male issue

- (22) **THAKUR MUKAN SINGH**, son of Thakur Ajit Singh,

Lunhar.

born in 1894, is a Panwar Rajput of the Soda sept His estate, consisting of one village, yields an annual income of Rs 500 He holds single tazim and has no male issue

(23) **RAO BAHADUR MORARJI RAOJI SAPAT**, born in 1872, is a Bhatia of Cutch, and holds the post of Dewan of the State since 24th June 1912 He was formerly Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharawal He holds the village of Tejsiro-khero in jagir from the Darbar and enjoys single tazim The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government in June 1922

KARAULI

The Maharaja of Karauli is the head of the Jadon clan of Rajputs who claim descent from Krishna In token of this claim all the members of the Karauli family bear the distinguishing appellation of Pal, protectors (Pal) of cows, whereas the lion (Singh) does not respect the sacred animal The Jadons, who have nearly always remained in or near the country of Bij round Muttra, are said to have at one time held half of Alwar and the whole of Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur besides the British districts of Guugaon and Muttra, the greater part of Agia west of the Jumna, and portions of Gwalior lying along the Chambal In the eleventh century Bijai Pal, said to have been eighty-eighth in descent from Krishna, established himself in Bayana, now belonging to Bharatpur, and built the fort overlooking that town His eldest son, Tahan Pal, built the well-known fort of Tahangarh, still in Karauli territory,

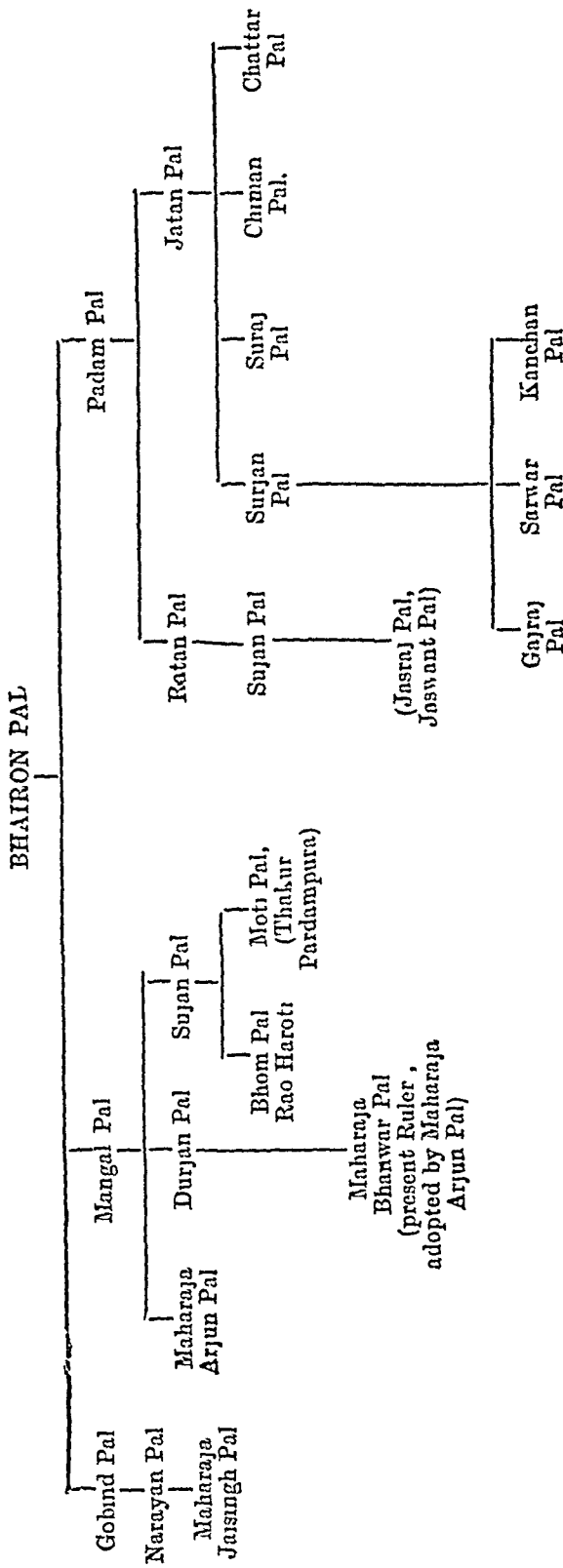
about 1058 A D , and shortly after possessed himself of almost the country now comprising the Karauli State, as well as a large tract of land to the east as far as Dholpur. In 1196 A D , in the time of Kunwar Pal, Muhammad Ghorî and his general, Kutub-din, captured first Bayana and then Tahangarh, and on the fall of the Jadon territory falling into the hands of the invaders Kunwar Pal fled to a village in the Rewah State. One of his descendants, Arjun Pal, determined to recover the territory of his ancestors, and about 1327 A D he started by capturing the fort of Mandrael, and gradually took possession of most of the country formerly held by Tahan Pal. In 1348 A D , he founded the present capital, Karauli Town.

About a hundred years later, Mahmud I of Malwa is said to have conquered the country, and to have entrusted it to his son, Bhat Khan. In the reign of Akbar (1556—1605) the State became incorporated in the Delhi Empire, and Gopal Das, probably the famous of the Rulers of Karauli, appears to have been in command of the State in able favour with the emperor. He is mentioned as commanding 2,000, and is said to have laid the foundations of the Agra fort at Akbar's request. On the decline of the Mughal power the State was so far subjugated by the Mahrattas that they exacted from it a tribute of Rs 25,000, which, after a time, was commuted for a grant of Machilpur and its dependencies. By the treaty of November 9th, 1817, with the East India Company, Karauli was relieved of the exactions of the Mahrattas and taken under British protection, no tribute was levied, but the Maharaja was to furnish troops according to his means on the requisition of the British Government. In 1825, when the Burmese War was proceeding, and Bharatpur was preparing for defence under the usurpation of Durajan Sal, Karauli sent troops to the aid of the latter, but on the fall of that fortress in 1826 the Maharaja made professions of submission.

The next event of any importance was the famous Karauli adoption case. Narsingh Pal, a minor, became Ruler in 1850, and died in 1852, having adopted a day before his death a distant kinsman, named Bharat Pal. It was first proposed to enforce the doctrine of lapse, but finally the adoption of Bharat Pal was recognised. In the meantime a strong party had been formed in favour of Madan Pal, a nearer relative, whose claim was supported by the opinions of several Rulers in Rajputana. An enquiry was made and it was ascertained that the adoption of Bharat Pal was informal, by reason of the minority of Narsingh Pal and the omission of certain necessary ceremonies. As Madan Pal was nearer of kin than Bharat Pal and was accepted by the Ranis, by nine of the most influential Thakurs, and by the general feeling of the country, he was recognised as Ruler in 1854. During the Mutiny of 1857 he evinced a loyal spirit and sent a body of troops against the Kotah mutineers, and for these services he was created a G C S I, the debt due by him to the British Government was remitted, a dress of honour conferred and the Salute of the Maharajas of Karauli was permanently

increased from 15 to 17 guns. The usual *sanad* guaranteeing the sons' privilege of adoption to the rulers of this State was granted in 1862, and it is remarkable that the last seven Rulers have all succeeded by adoption.

The present Ruler is HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR
 BHANWAR PAL DEO BAHADUR YADUKUL CHANDRA
 AL, G C I E His Highness was born on the 24th February
 1864. His father was Thakur Durjan Pal of Pardampura. He
 succeeded to the gaddi of Karauli on the 14th August 1886, by
 adoption to His Highness the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. The
 Maharaja, who has no relatives nearer than cousins, has been mar-
 ried six times: (1) on 5th July 1879 to the daughter of Ajit Ajeet
 Singh of Koela in Kotah in the Hara family, (2) on the 3rd Decem-
 ber 1880 to the daughter of Raja Khushal Singh of Khandela in
 the Shaikhawat family, (3) on the 2nd May 1889 to the
 daughter of Thakur Jait Singh of Mandwa in Jaipur, also of the
 Shaikhawat family, (4) on the 29th June 1898 to the daughter of
 Raja Akhey Singh of Banera in Mewar, after the death of his first
 wife which took place in 1897, (5) on the 20th January 1900 to the
 daughter of Raja Bijay Singh of Sheopur, Baroda (in Central
 India), and (6) on 19th May 1902 to the daughter of Raja Rup
 Shah of Jagmanpur in the United Provinces. The last four of these
 ladies are still alive. The following table shows the nearest rela-
 tives of the Maharaja. Some of them are still alive.



The ruling family of Karauli is connected by marriage with prapuri, Bundi, Kotah and Sirohi. In 1782, a daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Maharaja Pratap Singh of Jaipur. In 1785 another daughter of Maharaja Manik Pal was married to Raja Bishan Singh of Bundi. A daughter of Maharaja Pratap Pal (1839-53) was married to Chhatrai Sal of Kotah in 1854, Maharaja Madan Pal (1854-69) married a daughter of the then BH of Sirohi in 1865.

The leading personages of Karauli are the nobles, who are divided into Thikanedais, Bapotidais and others, hereditary office-bearers and other officials.

The feudal aristocracy of the State consists of the Jadon Thakurs connected with the ruling house. These pay as tribute a fixed sum, Singh, though nominally one-fourth of the produce of the soil, is in reality much less—in fact much less than half the share paid by Jainon land-holders. This tribute is in lieu of constant military service which is not performed in Karauli. In case of military emergencies or State pageants, the Thakurs and Jagirdais come in with their retainers, who, on these occasions, are maintained at the expense of the Darbar, but on ordinary occasions they attend the Darbar at their own expense. The Thakurs' families (Kotais) paying tribute are thirty seven in number of which those of Haroti, Amargah, Rawantra, Inaiti, Bhaitun and Pardampura are known as Thikanedais. The remainder are styled Bapotidais. The other families of nobles are of little importance and belong chiefly to the Hari Dass and Mukand Kotais or to the Pal family. Succession is generally by primogeniture, but by custom a Thakur on succeeding to the estate is bound to assign grants of land for maintenance to his younger brothers. In some cases estates are equally divided among all sons and in others partition takes place, the eldest receiving a double share. The nobles, though for the most part illiterate, are a powerful body in the State and have in past times defied the authority of the Darbar.

NOBLES

(1) RAO BHOMPAL, a Hindu Jadon Rajput, born on 18th June 1866, is a Tazimi Sardar, and was formerly a Member of Council. He is a leading Sardar in the Karauli State. On the failure of direct issue to the Ruler, the Rao of Haroti is regarded as heir to the gaddi. He has a son, who was born on 31st February 1906, and is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(2) THAKUR KULBHAN CHUND, a Hindu Jadon Rajput, is a Tazimi Sardar and next in rank and dignity to the Rao of Haroti. He was born on 20th August 1880. The first Thakur of Amargah was Amar Mun, son of Raja Jagman, who succeeded to the gaddi of Karauli in Samvat 1662, corresponding to 1605 A.D. Amar Mun is said to have gone to Delhi and to have obtained a command of horse from the Emperor.

(3) THAKUR DHUJRAJ PAL, a Hindu Jadon Rajput, is a Tazimi Sardar. The late Thakur Harnath Pal by whom he was adopted, died in 1894. Dhujaaj Pal is the son of Gajraj Pal of Baioda in Karauli, brother of Harnath Pal. He is third in rank among the Karauli Sardars. The first Thakur of Rawantra was Bhoj Pal, son of Raja Dharam Pal, who succeeded to the gaddi of Karauli in 1644 A. D.

The Thakur of Rawantra claims equality with the Thakur of Amaigarh in rank and dignity.

(4) THAKUR MOTI PAL, a Hindu Jadon Rajput, was born on the 5th March 1876. He is a Tazimi Sardar. He is cousin of the present Maharaja and younger brother of Rao Bhom Pal of Haroti (No. 1). He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(5) THAKUR SUJAN PAL, a Hindu Jadon Rajput, is a Tazimi Sardar.

(6) RAJA BAHADUR LAKHPAT SINGH, a Hindu Tanwar or Tamar Rajput, is a Tazimi Sardar and holds the hereditary title of Raja Bahadur from the Darbar. His father, Bhagwan Singh, died in July 1892. Birakhhhan Singh, grandfather of Lakhpatt Singh, originally came from Gwalior. The Maharaja of Gwalior granted Pahargarh to him for his life. His estate yields an annual income of Rs. 8,000. He is Superintendent of the Charity Department.

(7) THAKUR BISHAL SINGH, a Hindu Khawaswal of Bar Gujar clan of Rajputs, is a Tazimi Sardar. He was once a Member of Council.

OFFICIALS

(1) RAO SAHIB PANDIT SHANKAR NATH, a Brahman, is the Chief Member of Council. He was for sometime Secretary to the Walterkriat Hitkarni Sabha, Abu. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him by the British Government on the 31st June, 1924.

(2) RAI SAHIB BABU JUGAL KISHORE, B. A., a Hindu Kayastha, was born on 1st May 1876. He is a resident of the United Provinces where he is a landholder. He joined the State service in 1903 and has held the posts of (1) Head Master of the High School and (2) Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. He was Central Famine Officer in 1918-19 and is now Home Member of Council. He is Secretary, Local Soldiers' Board, and Honorary Secretary, Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, Local Branch. The title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him by the British Government on the 4th June 1921.

(3) MUNSHI MOHAMMAD ZIAUDDIN KHAN, a Pathan, is a resident of Delhi. He joined the State Service in 1882. He is Hakim Adalat (Judicial Officer), Superintendent of Police and Jail and also Registrar.

(4) THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH, a Hindu Kachhwaha Rajput, is Secretary, Municipal Committee, and Medical Adviser to His Highness. He comes from Banda in the United Provinces. He is a Government pensioner and has been in State service since September 1884.

(5) PANDIT RAGHUNATH PRASAD SHASTRI, B A, is Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and Head Master of the Maharaja's High School.

(6) THAKUR SUJAN SINGH is Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces.

(7) DEWAN MANGI LAL is Deputy Collector.

(8) M MAHABIR SAHAI, L M S, is Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Sadar Dispensary.

CHAPTER VI.

KACHHWAHA STATES

(Jaipur—Alwar)

JAIPUR

The accepted legend traces back the lineage of the Kachhwaha tribe to Kush, the second son of Rama, who ruled at Ajudhya and who is said to have emigrated thence to Rohtas on the Son river, whence, after several generations, a second migration brought Raja Nal westward across the Jumna to Narwar. At Narwar the family established itself, till one Dhola Rao founded the parent city of the present Jaipur State at Amber in A D 967. After years of warfare, Dhola Rao and his Kachhwahas are said to have absorbed or driven out the petty Mina and Rajput chiefs by whom the neighbouring territory was then held, and to have set up a tribal sovereignty known as Dhundar. The head-quarters of the State were fixed early in the eleventh century at Amber, but it is probable that the Chiefship remained of small importance, till in the sixteenth century its head attached himself to the side of the Mughal Emperors. Raja Bhai Mul was presented at court in the first year of Akbar's reign. His immediate successor did good service under that Emperor, and Jai Singh, later on, fought in the Dakhan (Deccan) for Aurangzeb. The next Ruler of note was Jai Singh II, who received the title of Sawai from the Emperor and founded the present city of Jaipur in 1728. This Ruler, who attained great celebrity as a mathematician and astronomer, availed himself of the confusion prevailing at Delhi considerably to augment his dominions. After his death, however, the Chiefship was much harassed by the attacks of its enemies and by internal troubles. The Jats of Bharatpur annexed a portion of its territories. Another portion became the separate Chiefship of Alwar, and later in the century the Mahrattas interfered in the quarrels which arose between Mewar, Jaipur and Marwar owing to the treaty by which the two last named houses had bound themselves to disregard the claims of primogeniture in favour of any son who might be born from a princess of Udaipur. In 1818, the Jaipur Ruler, Jagat Singh, entered into relations with the British Government, but the treaty then made was dissolved by Lord Cornwallis. A quarrel between Jaipur and Jodhpur for the hand of a Mewar Princess, which was only brought to a close by the murder of the lady, reduced both States to the verge of ruin, and Amir Khan took advantage of the prevailing confusion to harry Jaipur with his Pindaris. Jaipur then sought the protection of the English, which was granted by the Treaty of 1818 by which the

Maharaja in consideration of payment of a tribute was admitted to subordinate alliance and was guaranteed against external enemies. Jagat Singh died in 1818 and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Maharaja Jai Singh. This ruler was followed by his son, Maharaja Ram Singh, who died in 1880 and was succeeded by Maharaja Madho Singh. On the latter's death, on the 7th September 1922, Maharaja Man Singh, the present ruler, succeeded to the Gaddi, by adoption.

The present Ruler of Jaipur, HIS HIGHNESS SARMAAD-I-

The Ruler.

RAJAH-I-HINDUSTAN, RAJ

RAJENDRA SRI MAHARAJA

DHIRJA SAWAI MAN SINGH BAHADUR, is a Kachhwaha Rajput. His Highness was born on 21st August 1911. He is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda. The Isarda family, from which His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh was also adopted, belongs to the Rajawat sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs of which the Ruler of Jaipur is the head. His Highness was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921 and ascended the Gaddi on his demise on the 7th September 1922. As His Highness is a minor, the administration of the State is being carried on by a Council. His Highness was married to the sister of the present Maharaja, Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924.

The abstract genealogical tree of the ruling family of Jaipur, given on the following page, is said to be correct, but the earlier portion differs from the account given in the Gazetteer.

LEADING MEN

The leading men of the Jaipur State are divided into four classes —

- (1) Hereditary Nobles
- (2) Hereditary Office-bearers
- (3) Non-hereditary office-bearers
- (4) Udikis (usually Brahmans or persons belonging to some sacred class)

The nobles generally enjoy hereditary grants of land from the State in reward for services rendered, or by right of descent from the ruling family. Nobles of the Kachhwaha clan descended from the ruling house are known as *bhar-betas* or kinsmen. There are two classes of nobles, *viz*, Tazimi and Khas-chauki. The members of the former class are received in Darbar by the Ruler standing when they present their nazars. They are privileged to wear gold anklets. The principal nobles of Jaipur, all of whom will be noticed separately, are Kachhwahas and Rathors. There are also many Sardais of less importance belonging to these and to the Sisodia, Tunwar, Bhati and other tribes. There are several instances of officials who have been raised to the rank of hereditary nobles.

Gradation of rank among the nobles, though much importance is attached by themselves to kinship with the ruling house, depends less on this qualification than on the position to which the different families have raised themselves. The Rajawats, being the nearest connections of the ruling house, consider themselves the premier family of Jaipur. Next to them come the so-called twelve Kotis, *viz*, (1) Nathawats, (2) Chaturbhujots, (3) Khangarots, (4) Balbhadrots, (5) Sultanots, (6) Kalyanots, (7) Puranmallots, (8) Pichanots, (9) Kumbhawats, (10) Banbipotas, (11) Sheobnampotas and (12) Kumbhianis.

The following families among others are also known as Kotis — Shaikhawats, Narukas, Bankawats and Gogawats. The origin of most of the Kotis and their connection with the ruling family are shown in the genealogical tree given on page 138.

The largest chiefships in Jaipur are those of Sikar and Khetri, the possessors of which enjoy the titles of Rao Raja and Raja, respectively, and exercise limited judicial powers within their estates.

The Jagirdars of Kukas and Talchiri claim descent from Bargujar families, which ruled over a portion of the present Jaipur territory before its conquest by the Kachhwahas.

Dhula, Diggi, Unara, Chomu and Samod held originally small estates which have been enlarged by subsequent grants.

The jagirs of Santha, Kanota, Naila, Raipur and Karansai are modern grants dating from the time of Maharaja Ram Singh II.

Succession is generally by primogeniture, the eldest son succeeding to the estate and the cadets receiving a suitable annuity for maintenance. This rule is, however, not observed in Shakhawat, where an almost equal division of the ancestral estate takes place among the several sons. The appanages thus created are sometimes merged again in the parent estate on failure of issue.

All nobles either serve the State with horse and foot or pay tribute in cash, the former being known as Jagudars and the latter as Mamla-guzars. The Udiks render no service and pay no tribute.

There are very few hereditary office-bearers of importance, though some families enjoy grants of land as rewards for previous services. There are also some families which have maintained themselves for centuries by State service, one or more members always receiving some kind of employment. In a few cases, offices of special importance are held by particular families so long as any member of them is found fit to perform the required duties.

Certain Brahmans and others, who have gained prominence in the State, hold honours and grants.

INDIVIDUALS OF NOTE

- (1) **THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF CHOMU** is one of the most distinguished representatives of the

Chomu.

Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha tribe, which takes its name from Nathaji, the son of Gopalji and grandson of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528). The Chomu estate, which renders service with cavalry and foot and pays no tribute, is situated 20 miles to the north of Jaipur. Of the ancestors of the present Thakur, Thakur Mohan Singh distinguished himself at the battle of Khandela in the time of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700-44), and Thakur Jodh Singh was killed fighting against the Mahrattas in the time of Madho Singh I (1751-68). The late Thakur Gobind Singh received the title of Rao Bahadur from the British Government and that of Bahadur from the Darbar, and was a Member of the State Council. Thakur Devi Singh, who is by birth the son of Thakur Anand Singh of Ajayrajpura, was born on 17th September 1876, and succeeded Thakur Gobind Singh by adoption in December 1900. The Thakur has nine sons. He was awarded a sword of honour by the Government of India on 7th June 1921.

The Chomu family, besides its estate in Jaipur, holds a temple and some lands and buildings at Brindaban in the Muttra district.

- (2) **RAWAL SANGRAM SINGH OF SAMOD** also belongs to the Nathawat branch of the Kach-

Samod.

hwaha clan. His estate, which is situated 24 miles from Jaipur, pays no tribute, but renders service with horse. Rawal Sangram Singh was born on 22nd October 1900, and is by birth the son of Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu and suc-

ceeded to the estate of Samod in 1905, on his being selected a successor to the late Rawal Fateh Singh by His Highness the late Maharaja. Of the former Rawals of Samod, Ram Singh was killed in battle against the Mahrattas in the time of Maharaja Madho Singh I (1751-68), Rawals Bairi Sal and Sheo Singh were Ministers in the time of Maharaja Jai Singh III (1818-1835) and Ram Singh II (1835-80), and Rawal Bijey Singh was guardian to the late Maharaja. His nearest relatives are the Thakur of Chomu and the Jagirdars of Renwal and Ajayapura. He passed the Intermediate Examination in 1919, and was married in the same year to the daughter of Thakur of Salumbai in Mewar. Full powers were granted to him by the Darbar in 1920. He is at present a student of the B A class in the Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

(3) **THAKUR GOVARDHAN SINGH OF JHALAI**, a

Jhalai.

Kachhwaha Rajput, belongs to the Sangramsinghot branch of the Rajawat sub-clan, which is descended from Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803-13). The estate is situated 44 miles to the South of Jaipur. The late Thakur Bijay Singh died on 15th October 1907, and was succeeded by the present Thakur on his being selected as such by late Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh II. The families of Isarda and Baler are closely related to that of Jhalai.

(4) **RAO RAJA SARDAR SINGH OF UNIARA** is a Kach-

Unīara.

hwaha Rajput and is the head of Naruka branch of that family in Jaipur. He is a powerful feudatory of the State and holds a Jagir 70 miles to the South of Jaipur, which pays an annual tribute of Rs 38,335 to the Darbar. None of the family have held any official position in the State, but some of them have rendered important services to the Darbar in recognition of which Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700-44) conferred the title of Rao and Maharaja Madho Singh I (1751-68) that of Raja on Ajit Singh. Rao Raja Sardar Singh, who was born on the 3rd October 1894, is by birth the son of Thakur Rup Singh of Hardatpura and succeeded to the estate of Unīara on his being selected by the Darbar as successor to the late Rao Raja Guman Singh.

(5) **THAKUR SANGRAM SINGH OF DIGGI** is the head of

Diggi.

the Khangarot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, which is descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son Jagmal. The estate, which lies 50 miles to the south-east of Jaipur, serves the Darbar with horse.

(6) **RAO PRATAP SINGH OF MANOHARPUR** is a Kach-

Manoharpur

hwaha Rajput of the senior branch of the Shaikhawat sub-clan, which takes its origin from Raja Uday Karan (1388-1413) through Shaikha, the descendant of his fourth son. The estate, which is situated 30 miles to the North of Jaipur, renders service with horse, and pays Rs 6,300 as tribute to the Darbar on account of the tenure.

of Bishangarh Rao Pratap Singh, who was born on 18th February 1872 and holds no official position, is by birth the son of Thakur Balwant Singh of Gadh, and succeeded Thakur Sheo Nath Singh of Manoharpur by adoption in 1881. He has two sons, who are receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His other nearest relatives belong to the Gadh family.

(7) **RAJA HAMIR SINGH OF KHANDELA**, senior Branch, is a Shaikhawat Rajput, being descended from Rao Suja of Manoharpur through the latter's son Rai Sal. The estate, which lies 60 miles to the north of Jaipur, pays an annual tribute of Rs 36,192. On the death of Raja Sanwant Singh, the last holder, the succession was disputed, and Hamir Singh, son of Thakur Dule Singh of Dadia, was selected by the Darbar in 1890 as the rightful claimant. He was born in 1871. He has a son born on 14th October 1900. The Dadia family is the nearest by relationship to that of Khandela. Raja Sajjan Singh is the head of the junior branch of the Khandela family which was divided about 170 years ago. The present Raja was granted a sword of honour by the British Government in recognition of the services rendered by him during the War.

(8) **RAO RAJA KALYAN SINGH BAHADUR** of Sikar, who was born on 20th June 1886 at Dip-pura, was selected by His late Highness the Maharaja as successor to the late Rao Raja Sri Madho Singh Bahadur, K C I E, of Sikar, on the 9th July 1922, on the latter's death which took place at Sikar on the 28th June 1922. He is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan and belongs to the Raoji-ka family, which is descended from Tejmal, son of Raja Rai Sal of Khandela. The estate is situated 72 miles to the north-west of Jaipur and pays tribute of Rs 42,000 a year. The Sikar family has rendered important services to the Darbar in times of emergency. Rao Sheo Singh was severely wounded in a battle against the Mahrattas and Thakur Budh Singh was killed while fighting for Jaipur against Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur. The title of Rao Raja was conferred on Lachhman Singh of Sikar by Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803-18). The late Rao Raja Madho Singh received from the Jaipur Darbar the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction. The *Pachrang* flag (the striped Rajput Standard of 5 colours) was conferred on him by Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh in 1877. He was also awarded a sword of Honour by the Government of India on 7th June 1921. The present Rao Raja also received from the Darbar the title of Bahadur as a personal distinction on the 20th November 1922, subject to the condition that he remains loyal to the Darbar. He has a son and three daughters. The families most closely allied to Sikar are Bathnot, Paluda and Sarwari.

(9) **RAJA AMAR SINGH BAHADUR OF KHETRI**, who was born on the 27th November 1898, is by birth the son of Thakur Jaswant Singh of Alsisar. He was nominated as successor, in

January 1911, to Raja Jai Singh on the latter's death. The families of Haimia, Alsisar Aruka, and Bandangarh are those most closely connected with Khetri. He holds from the Jaipur Darbar the estate of Khetri which lies 90 miles to the north of Jaipur and, pays a tribute of Rs 75,000 a year. From the British Government he holds as a free grant the parganah of Kot Putli which was conferred on Abhay Singh during the time of Maharaja Jagat Singh (1803-18). This Ruler bestowed the title of Raja on Abhay Singh. The title of Bahadur, conferred on Raja Ajit Singh, grand-father of the present Raja, Amar Singh, by the Maharaja, is a hereditary one. Raja Jai Singh died at Jaipur on 30th March 1910.

(10) **RAO KALYAN SINGH OF DUNI**, a Kachhwaha Rajput, is the head of the Gogawat sub-clan, which is descended from Raja Kun-

Duni. tal (1274-1318). The estate which serves the Darbar with horse, is situated 80 miles south-west of Jaipur. The Rao is by birth the son of Thakur Omsingh of Balmukandpura. He succeeded, by adoption, the late Rao Lachhman Singh, whose father Rao Jiwan Singh was a Judge of the Appellate Court and subsequently a Member of the Jaipur Council. The title of Rao was conferred on Sheo Nath Singh by Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79) whom he served first in the capacity of Fauj Bakhshi and subsequently in that of Diwan. Another ancestor of the present Rao, Rao Chand Singh, also held the office of Diwan. Rao Lachhman Singh died in 1913 and had no son. Rao Kalyan Singh has a son named Bhagwat Singh, born in 1908. The families most nearly allied to Duni are those of Ajayrajpora and Balmukandpura. It is the privilege of the Jagirdar of Duni to sit behind the Ruler on the same elephant in all State processions and to wave the *chanwar* over him. Rao Lachhman Singh was appointed Bakhshi Kilejat in March 1895, which post he held till his death in September 1913.

(11) **THAKUR JASWANT SINGH OF BAGRU** is the head of the Chaturbhujot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, which is descended from Chaturbhuj, a son of Raja Prithwi Raj I (1488-1528). The estate, which is situated 18 miles to the west of Jaipur, serves the Darbar with horse and pays no tribute. Of the ancestors of the Thakur, one Thakur Padam Singh distinguished himself in a battle fought near Agra, and received a robe of honour from Maharaja Jai Singh II (1700-44), another, Thakur Gulab Singh, was killed in a battle against the Mahrattas in the time of Maharaja Madho Singh I (1751-68), and another, Thakur Sur Singh, was a member of the Panch Musahibat and Judge of the Appellate Court in the time of Maharaja Ram Singh II (1835-80). The late Thakur Sanwant Singh who succeeded his father Thakur Sur Singh in 1863, was born in 1841. He had three sons, of whom the eldest died leaving a grandson Jaswant Singh, who was born in 1882. The other two sons, Pratap Singh and Hari Singh, were born in 1872 and 1878 respectively. Thakur Sanwant Singh died on the 14th November 1906, and was succeeded by his grandson.

Jaswant Singh, the present Thakur. He is a Judge of the Appellate Court

(12) **THAKUR HARI SINGH OF ACHROL**, born on 15th July 1901, is the head of the Balbhadrot sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, being descended from Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528) through the latter's son Balbhadar. Thakur Balbhadar was killed in Gujrat, and his son, Achaldas, quelled a rebellion in Shaikhawati, receiving the office of Fauj Musahib in recognition of his services. He and his followers were subsequently killed in the battle of Dhanori. His son, Mohan Singh, and his grandson, Kan Singh, were also Fauj Musahibs in their turn. In the time of Maharaja Ram Singh II, Thakur Ranjit Singh was appointed Faujdar (City Magistrate) and subsequently Judge of the Appellate Court. Later on, he became a Member of the Council. Thakurs Lachhman Singh and Raghunath Singh also held the office of Judge of the Appellate Court. The estate, which is situated 18 miles to the north of Jaipur, serves the Daibar with horse. Thakur Hari Singh succeeded his father, Thakur Kesri Singh. He has one younger brother, born on the 27th February 1906. His next relatives are Thakur Ram Nath Singh and his two uncles.

(13) **THAKUR KALYAN SINGH OF BANSKHO**, a Kachhwaha Rajput, is the head of the Kumbhani sub-clan, which is descended from Raja Joshi (1318-67). His estate, which is situated 24 miles to the east of Jaipur, serves the Daibar with horse. The present Thakur was born in 1912 and succeeded his father, Sheo Singh, who died on 12th October 1914. One of his ancestors, Thakur Chur Singh, held the office of Dewan.

(14) **RAWAT BANE SINGH OF DHULA**, a Kachhwaha Rajput, is a Rajawat of the Durjansinghot family, which traces its origin to Raja Man Singh (1590-1615). The estate, which renders military service to the Daibar, is situated 25 miles to the east of Jaipur. Thakur Dalel Singh of Dhula, an ancestor of the present Thakur, held the offices of Faujdar and Kotwal of Amber in the time of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II (1700-44). Another ancestor, Thakur Lachhman Singh, was killed with his son fighting against Jawahir Singh of Bhaatpuri. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion a grant of villages was made to the family. The title of Rawat was conferred on another ancestor, Thakur Raghunath Singh. Rawat Ranjit Singh was a member of the Panch Musahibat and was subsequently Nazim of Shaikhawati and Torawati. The late Rawat, Bairi Sal, died on the 23rd March 1893, and was succeeded by adoption by the present Jagirdar, son of the late Thakur Arjun Sal of Tehtra. He was born on 12th October 1884. The Rawat has no nearer relatives than those of the Tehtra family. A son was born to him on the 29th November 1920.

(15) THAKUR JAWAN SINGH OF DUDU belongs to the

Dudu.

Khangaiot branch of the Kachh-waha tribe, which is descended from Jagmal, son of Raja Prithwi Raj (1488-1528). The estate, which lies 40 miles to the west of Jaipur, is exempt from payment of tribute, but serves the Darbar with horse. It was conferred originally on Thakur Anand Singh, who had been employed by the Darbar as Faujdar. His son, Pahar Singh, was made a minister of the State. The present Thakur succeeded his brother, Thakur Prithwi Singh, by adoption, confirmed by the Darbar on the 19th May 1919.

(16) THAKUR SAWAI SINGH of Isarda is a Rajput of the

Isarda

Rajawat sub-clan. The estate lies 65 miles to the south of Jaipur. The houses most closely connected with it are those of Jhalai, Barwara, Sewar and Balei. The Thakur has 3 sons of whom the 2nd son by name Mormukat Singh was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur as son and heir to the Gaddi of Jaipur.

(17) THAKUR KUSHAL SINGH of Gijgarh is a Rathor Raj-

Gijgarh.

put of the Champawat sub-clan, which traces its origin to the Pokhrian family of Marwar (see page 19). The Jagir of Gijgarh, which is situated 60 miles south-east of Jaipur and serves the Darbar with horse, was originally conferred in 1775 on Thakur Shyam Singh, who came to Jaipur in the time of Maharaja Prithwi Singh (1768-79). An ancestor of the present Thakur, Umed Singh, was killed with his followers when fighting for Jaipur in a battle near Tori. In recognition of the services rendered on this occasion the number of houses, which the family was liable to contribute for the use of the Darbar, was reduced by ten. Thakur Kushal Singh, the present holder of the Jagir, was born on 3rd February 1893, and succeeded to the estate by adoption in 1901, on the death of the late Thakur Kan Singh. He has studied at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

(18) THAKUR GOPAL KARAN of Seora is a Rathor Rajput

Seora.

of the Karnot sub-clan, which traces its origin to the ruling Princes of Marwad. The estate, which is situated 40 miles to the west of Jaipur, serves the Darbar with horse. Thakur Gopal Karan, who succeeded his father, Thakur Indai Karan, on the latter's death on 20th March 1918, was born on 6th October 1907. He has a younger brother named Shyam Karan, who was born on 29th July 1913.

(19) THAKUR RUP SINGH of Naila, a Rathor Rajput of the

Naila.

Pilwa family of the Champawat sub-clan of Marwar, holds an estate 12 miles east of Jaipur, and serves the State with horse. He was born on 25th November 1856. Thakur Fateh Singh, father of

Thakur Rup Singh, was Bakhshi of the Kilajat (Warden-lit Pay master of the fort), and Naila was given to him in Jagir in 1860, by the late Maharaja Ram Singh II (1835-80), who also conferred on him the honour of the tazim and appointed him a member of the Council. Subsequently he held the office of Chief Minister and Vice-President of the Council till the accession of the late Ruler. Thakur Rup Singh is a member of the State Council as well as of the Mahakma Khas. He has two sons, Pratap Singh, born on 26th December 1877, and Dulesp Singh, born in October 1888.

- (20) **THAKUR BHOJRAJ SINGH** of Santha belongs to the same family as the Thakur of Naila (No 19), and holds an estate which

Santha.

serves the Darbar with horse. The estate was conferred on Thakur Shimbhu Singh, the grand-father of the present holder and brother to Thakur Fateh Singh of Naila, who held the office of Bakhshi Jagir and was subsequently a member of the Council. Maharaja Ram Singh II also conferred on him the tazim. He was appointed a Dewan of the Western Circle on the 13th June 1920.

- (21) **THAKUR RAGHUBIR SINGH** of Surajgarh is a Kachh-waha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan, which traces its descent

Surajgarh.

from Balu, son of Raja Udai Karan (1367-88). The estate, which lies 140 miles to the North of Jaipur, pays an annual tribute of Rs 8,595. The late Thakur Jiwan Singh died in 1916 and the present Thakur Raghbir Singh, son of Thakur Bishan Singh of Bisau, born on 28th January 1914, was selected by the Darbar as successor to Thakur Jiwan Singh on 19th August 1915. Thakur Govind Singh, grand-father of Thakur Raghbir Singh, served with the Jaipur Forces under British Officers in the Mutiny of 1857.

- (22) **THAKUR BISHAN SINGH** of Bisau is also a Kachh-waha Rajput of the Shaikhawat sub-clan. He holds an estate 120

Bisau.

miles north of Jaipur, which yields an annual income of Rs 9,885. A former Jagirdar of Bisau served with his contingent under British Officers during the Mutiny, and his son, Jawahir Singh, was deputed by the Darbar to restore peace in Shaikhawat, which had been greatly disturbed by two well-known dacoits, Doong Singh and Jawahir Singh. Thakur Bishan Singh succeeded his father, Thakur Jagat Singh, in 1895. He was born on 21st February 1892. He has received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

- (23) **RAO UDAI SINGH** of Patan or Jilo Patan, born on 28th April 1892, is a Tanwar Rajput, who holds an estate 72 miles north

Patan

of Jaipur, which yields an annual income of Rs 7,641. He also holds some villages in the Anupshahr Pargana of the Bulandshahr district of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Rao Mukand Singh, the late Rao of Patan, died in 1914 and was on the Darbar's sanction succeeded by the present Rao, by adoption.

(24) **THAKUR MEHTAB SINGH** of Siwar is a Kachhwaha Rajawat descended from Maharaja Man Singh of Jaipur. His estate is situated 55 miles south of Jaipur. The Thakur was born in 1871 and succeeded his father, Ranjit Singh, in 1883 by adoption. The Thakurs of Gopalpura and Doodawari are his close relations. He has a son.

(25) **RAJA PRATAP SINGH** of Kama is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat sub-clan, tracing his descent from Maharaja Mirja Raja Jai Singh I. His estate is situated about 32 miles to the north of Jaipur. The late Raja, Bane Singh, died in February, 1911 and was succeeded by the present Raja. He has two sons, the elder by his first wife, daughter of the Raja of Alipura, and the younger by his second wife, sister of the present Raja of Vizianagram.

(26) **THAKUR SAWAI SINGH** of Bichun, a Kachhwaha Rajput of Khangarot sub-clan, succeeded his father, Balwant Singh, who died on 12th January 1913. His estate is situated 30 miles from Jaipur. He was educated at the Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

(27) **THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH** of Karansar, is a Sisodia Rajput of Ranawat sub-clan. His estate lies 30 miles from Jaipur. He holds the post of the General Superintendent of Police, Jaipur. He has one son, Kishore Singh, aged 35 years.

OFFICIALS

The following officials call for individual notice —

(1) **BABU ISAN CHANDRA MOOKERJI**, Bengali, son of the late Rao Bahadur Kantee Chandra Mookerji, C I E, who held the post of the Chief Member of the State Council, was born in 1872. In 1899, he was appointed a Judge of the Appellate Court and, since April 1901, he has been working as a Member in the Judicial Department of the State Council. He has three sons.

(2) **KHAN BAHADUR AHMED ALI KHAN**, a Pathan Mohammadan of Farrukhabad, was born in 1859. He was educated at the Agra College and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. He served as Munsiff and Judge in various Districts and Divisions of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. He retired from Government service and is now employed as a Judicial Member of the State Council in the Criminal branch since December 1909.

(3) **RAI BAHADUR PANDIT GOPINATH PUROHIT**, M A, C I E, is a Pariek Brahman of Jaipur. He was born on 17th March 1863. He has held the appointments of (1) Wakil attached to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in

Rajputana, Abu, and (2) Member of Council in the Judicial Department and is now a Member of the Mahakma Khas as well as of the State Council. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government in June 1907, and he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1918. His Highness the late Maharaja granted him the honour of a tazim and a Jagir.

(4) NAND KISHORE SINGH is a Gaur Rajput from Chunar in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. He was born on 31st August 1856 and was educated at the Maharaja's College, Jaipur. He entered service as Residency Vakil and now holds the appointment of Member of the State Council.

(5) MUNSHI RAMPRATAP is a Khandelwal Vaishya of Jaipur. He has held the posts of Mir Munshi and Head Clerk in Bikaner, and those of Superintendent, Council Office, Muntazim Zenani Deodhi, Accountant-General and Secretary, State Council, in Jaipur. He has been officiating Member of the State Council, since 1920.

LAWA.

The Chief of Lawa belongs to the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs and claims the same descent as the Ruler of Jaipur who is the acknowledged head of the clan.

Lawa separated from Jaipur in the time of Bar Singh, the younger brother of Udaikaran, Maharaja of Amber, the ancient capital of Jaipur.

Bar Singh's grandson, Naruji, whose descendants are called "Naiukas," had two sons, Lalaji and Dasaji. From Lalaji are descended the Rulers of Alwar and from Dasaji the Chiefs of Lawa.

Kesri Singh, eighth in descent from Dasaji, was made Jagirdar of Ladana by the Ruler of Jaipur. He had two sons, Sanwant Singh and Nahar Singh. Sanwant Singh became head of the Ladana Thikana, while Lawa was granted to Nahar Singh by the Ruler of Jaipur in Sambat 1779 (A.D. 1722).

Lawa became subordinate to the Tonk State when the British Government conferred the Pargana of Tonk on Nawab Amir Khan of Tonk, but the connection was finally severed by the British Government in 1867 in consequence of the murder of the Thakur and his relatives at the instigation of the Tonk Darbar.

The Chiefship consists of a single town with lands attached, situated 20 miles north-west of Tonk.

Rao Bahadur Raja Mangal Singh, Thakur of Lawa, died on the 28th June 1921, leaving no male issue, and was succeeded by Thakur Raghubir Singh. A son was born to him on the 24th September 1923 who died on the 30th December 1929.

The relatives of the Thakur, who form the Chief men of the Thikana, are granted lands in Jagir called "Hayalas." These

are eight in number, and consist of 10,000 bighas yielding an annual rental of Rs 10,000. No tribute is levied from the Havalas, but whenever the Thakur leaves Lawa, the holders have to accompany him by turns.

All matters affecting the Chiefship, which are of an important nature, are submitted to a Committee consisting of three members before they are finally disposed of.

The Chief does not enjoy a salute, but is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy, who, however, does not return the visit.

The powers of the Thakur are as follows — In Judicial matters he is invested with powers similar to those enjoyed by a Tazimi Istimraidar in the Ajmer district, *viz* —

(a) In criminal cases those of a Magistrate of the 1st class as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) In civil cases those of a Munsiff having jurisdiction to hear suits the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs 1,000.

All appeals from the Thakur's decision lie to the Resident, Jaipur, who also disposes of original work, civil and criminal alike, which the Thakur is not empowered to deal with.

The following pedigree shows the descent of the Chiefs of Lawa —

ALWAR.

The rulers of Alwar belong to the Lalawat branch of the Naruka Rajputs and offshoots from the Kachhwaha Rajputs of whom the Maharaja of Jaipur is the head and they claim descent from Bai Singh, the elder son of Udai Karan, who succeeded to the Chiefship of Amber in 1367. Udai Karan's eldest son, Bar Singh, was excluded from the succession in favour of Nahar Singh, the younger son, and received a grant of 84 villages in the neighbourhood of Jaipur. Naru, the grandson of Bar Singh, was the founder of the Naruka House and left five sons, of whom the eldest, Lala, was the ancestor of the ruling family of Alwar. His great grandson, Rao Kalyan Singh, settled in what is now Alwar territory and received from Jaipur the grant of Macheri and other villages of which some were held by his successors till the time of Rao Partap Singh, who developed his little estate of two and a half villages into a principality and threw off his allegiance to Jaipur. Partap Singh having rendered great service to Jaipur by defeating the Jats at the battle of Maonda (1766), received permission to build a fort at Rajgarh near Macheri. Shortly afterwards he became practically independent, established other forts, and ultimately, in November 1775, obtained possession of Alwar, which till then had been held by the Jats of Bharatpur. From this time Partap Singh was recognised as their Ruler by the other Narukas, and towards the end of his reign obtained from Delhi the much-coveted fish (*mahi-martab*). Partap Singh died in 1791, having adopted as his successor Bakhtawar Singh, who at the commencement of the Mahratta war entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government and rendered useful service to Lord Lake at the battle of Laswari. A treaty was made in 1803. In 1811, in consequence of the discovery of certain negotiations between Jaipur and Alwar, the Ruler was obliged to bind himself not to enter into political relations with other States. On Bakhtawar Singh's death in 1815, he was succeeded by Maharao Raja Banni Singh, whom he had intended to adopt and who was accepted as their Ruler by the Rajputs and the artillery (Golandaz). The succession was claimed on behalf of Bakhtawar Singh's illegitimate son, Balwant Singh, and after much dispute it was settled that Banni Singh should have the title and Balwant Singh the power. Eventually the British Government interfered to secure proper maintenance for Balwant Singh, on whose death in 1845, his possessions reverted to the State. Banni Singh proved his loyalty by his attempt during the mutiny to assist the beleaguered garrison of Agia. He died in 1867 and was succeeded by his only son, Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh, then a boy of twelve. The powers conferred upon the Maharao Raja in 1863, were greatly curtailed seven years later owing to the misgovernment of the Ruler, and a Political Agent was again appointed to Alwar. Sheodan Singh died on the 11th October 1874 without leaving any legitimate descendant, lineal or adopted, and was succeeded by Mangal Singh, a son of the Thakur of Thana, whose selection was

approved by the Rajputs of twelve Kotis or houses closely allied to the ruling branch Maharao Raja Sri Mangal Singh, G C S I, on whom the title of Maharaja was conferred in 1889, died on the 22nd May 1892, and was succeeded by the present Ruler, Colonel His Highness Sawai Maharaj Sri Jey Singhji, G C S I, G C I E

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SAWAI MAHARAJ SRI JEY SINGHJI, G C S I, G C I E, of

The Ruler. -

Alwar was born on the 14th June 1882, and succeeded his father, the late Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh, G C S I, on the 23rd May 1892. He was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. His Highness was created a K C S I, on the 1st January 1909, a K C I E, on the 12th December 1911, a G C I E, on the 1st January 1919 and a G C S I on the 3rd June 1924. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army on the 1st January 1915, and an Honorary Colonel on the 1st January 1921, and on this date the permanent local salute of the Maharaj, within the limits of the State, and His Highness' personal salute were raised from 15 to 17 guns. His Highness attended the Imperial Conference held in London in 1923 as a representative of India.

His Highness, whose mother was a daughter of the late Maharaja Bhairon Singh of Rutlam, is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan and is a descendant of the ruling house of Jaipur. The only near relatives of the Maharaj on the paternal side, who are connected with the family of Thana, from which the late Ruler was adopted, are his two cousins—(1) Thakur Ram Singh of Thana, the son of his late uncle Thakur Sultan Singh and (2) Thakur Ganga Singh of Srichandpura.

His Highness' house has been connected by marriage with the Sisodia family of Shahpura, the Jhala family of Jhalawar, the Rathor families of Bikaner and Kishengarh and the Jareja families of Jamnagar, Khersara and Rajpura in Kathiawar.

His Highness was married on the 8th December 1897 to the daughter of His Late Highness Maharaja Saïdul Singh of Kishengarh. Her Highness died on the 20th May 1921. On the 17th April 1914, His Highness married the daughter of the Jareja family of Khersara in Kathiawar. Her Highness died on the 24th March 1919. His Highness was married a third time on 7th December 1919 to the daughter of the Jareja family of Rajpura in Kathiawar.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government. On the outbreak of War with Germany in August 1914, the Daibai placed all their resources at the disposal of Government, and the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. Also, on hostilities breaking out with Afghanistan in May 1919, the Daibai placed the resources of the State at the

disposal of Government and the Alwar Imperial Service Regiments proceeded to the frontier

The following genealogical table shows the descent of the Ruling family of Alwar from Raja Udaī Karan of Amber (Jaipur).—

LEADING FAMILIES

Rao Kalyan Singh had five sons whose descendants came into possession of separate lands. They are known as the *Panch Thikanas* (Bijwai, Para, Palwa, Khera and Nizamnagar). Further offshoots of these Thikanas are known as the *Bara Kotris*. All members of these twelve houses take their seat in the Darbar on the right of the Ruler. In addition to these, the families of Dasawat, Lalawat, Chatarka and Deska Narukas are also seated on the right. Sambhandhis (relatives) and senior officials are seated on the left.

Among the families of nobles succession is by primogeniture and the eldest son succeeds to the Jagir. Most of the Jagirdars keep horses for State service. The Raja of Nimrana, who is a feudatory of the State, pays a tribute in cash.

RAJA JANAK SINGH BAHADUR OF NIMRANA, Chauhan Rajput of the Sankat sub-clan

Nimrana

and Kharak family, claims to be

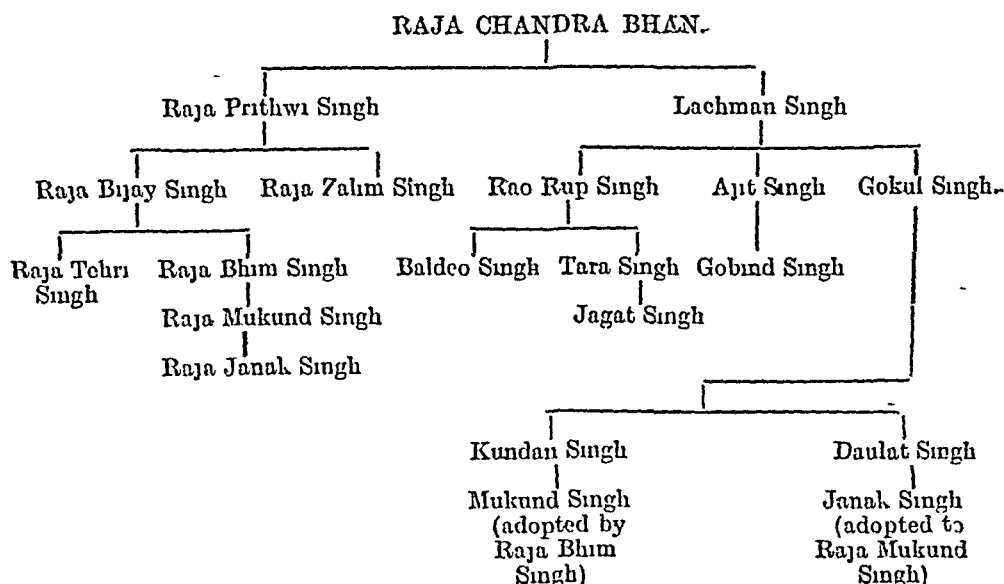
connected by descent with the famous Raja Prithwi Raj of Delhi. Raj Deo, sixth in descent from Madan Pal, who is said to have founded Mandawar in 1170, received the title of Raja for services performed and settled at Nimrana. The estate was formerly independent but together with the Kishengarh Pargana was given in 1803 by the British Government to Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar. In 1861, the then Raja rebelled against Alwar but was immediately subdued and it was arranged in 1868 that the Raja was to exercise Civil and Criminal jurisdiction within his estate subject to any conditions the British Government might lay down, and was to pay an annual tribute to Alwar of one-eighth of the total land revenue of the whole estate.

On the 17th December 1889, it was agreed that for the next term of 30 years, beginning on the 1st January 1899, Rs 4,300 should be paid annually by Nimrana to Alwar, this sum being one-eighth of the total land revenue of the whole estate according to the new settlement *minus* a sum of about Rs 400 remitted.

The Rules applicable to feudatories of the Imperial Government were to apply to successions in Nimrana. The estate, which is situated in the North-West of Alwar, consists of nineteen villages with an annual income of about Rs 37,565, including Rs 5,650 Muafis, etc. During the minority of the present Raja it was under the superintendence of the Political Agent, Alwar. Raja Janak Singh was invested with ruling powers in Nimrana, subject to certain conditions, with effect from the 16th October 1896. He was given full powers in February 1907. Raja Janak Singh is a son of Daulat Singh and a cousin to the late Raja, to whom he was adopted in 1886 by the widows of Rajas Prithwi Singh and Isri Singh. He was born on the 3rd November 1875 and was educated at the Mayo College which he left in the autumn of 1895. The Raja married (1894) a daughter of Thakur Surtan Singh of Thana, the uncle of the present and brother of the late

Ruler of Alwar. This Rani died on the 27th May 1898 leaving two sons Madho Singh (born in January 1895) and Umrao Singh (born in December 1896), of whom the first-named died on the 28th November 1908. He married the daughter of Thakur Prithwi Singh, Jagirdar of Tasing in Alwar, in July 1899, and by her has a son named Raghuraj Singh, born in 1901. He has no male relation in the family of his adoption, his nearest blood relatives being of the family of his late uncle Kundan Singh, who died on the 18th July 1896.

These relationships are explained by the following table —



(2) **RAJA RAM SINGH**, born in 1878, a Lalawat Nauka of the Kachhwaha clan, is a descendant of Thakur Madho Singh, the younger son of Thakur Sham Singh of Para, who, being one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh, was a member of the *Panch Thikanas*. The estate lies in the Rajgarh Tehsil and consists of four villages (Thana, Kali Pahari, Mohabbat Pur and Khera), yielding an annual income of Rs 10,000. It maintains 21 horses. Ram Singh succeeded in July 1897 on the death of his father, Thakur Sultan Singh. The personal title of Raja was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaj on the 10th December 1913. He has acted as *Muntazim* Jagir and on one occasion officiated as a member of the State Council, a position which his ancestors, Thakurs Hanwant Singh and Hardeo Singh also held. He has the first seat among the Tazimis.

(3) **THAKUR GANGA SINGH** of Srichandpura is a Rajput of the Lalawat Nauka clan. The estate, which consists of three vil-

lages, Suchandpura, Dungarwara and Kundioli, is valued at Rs 4,000 a year and keeps up four horses for the use of the Darbar. These villages were conferred by Maharao Raja Bani Singh on his elder real brother, Nand Singh, the grandfather of Ganga Singh. The latter succeeded his father Baldeo Singh, who was, in 1874, a member of the Council of Administration, which had been formed in 1870 on Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh having been deprived of his ruling power. Ganga Singh, who was born in July 1868, was formerly *Bakhshi Jagir*. He has two sons, Karian Singh (born in June 1893) and Tej Singh (born in April 1911).

(4) RAO BAHADUR RAJA DURJAN SINGH of Jaoli, is a Dasawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan. He was born in 1866 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. His estate, which consists of Jaoli, Baroli, Dulehpura and Puthipura, lies 24 miles to the east of Alwar and yields an income of about Rs 12,000. Jaoli holds the *mansab* of "Seh Hazari" (Commandant three thousand) since the time of the Mughal Emperors. The Jagirdar had three sons, Kalyan Singh (born in 1892), Kishan Singh (born in 1894) and Raghubir Singh (born in 1902). Kalyan Singh died in March 1919, leaving an infant son. Durjan Singh was appointed a member of the State Council in March 1897 and Finance Minister in 1916. He received the Kaisar-i-Hind silver Medal on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar in 1903 and the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the Government of India on the 1st January 1904. He was granted the title of Raja as a personal distinction by His Highness on the 12th December 1916. He retired from the office of the Finance Minister and the Senior Minister of Council in November 1919. The Thikana enjoys a Tazim.

(5) THAKUR KALYAN SINGH of Bijwar is a member of the Lalawat family of the Naruka sub-clan. He is a descendant of Thakur Zalim Singh, son of Rao Tej Singh, and holds an estate in the south of Alwar consisting of four villages and yielding an annual income of Rs 7,000. The Thikana maintains 10 horses. Thakur Kalyan Singh is the son of Thakur Madho Singh and grandson of Ranjit Singh of Jamalpur, a cousin of the late Thakur Lakhdar Singh of Bijwar by whom he was adopted and on whose death in 1876 succeeded to the estate. Thakur Lakhdar Singh was a member of the Council which governed the State from 1860 to 1863 during the minority of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh. After the Ruler was invested with governing powers, Thakur Lakhdar Singh resided at Jaipur and Ajmer. In 1866 he invaded Alwar but was unsuccessful and had to retire. In 1870 a further insurrection took place which ended in the formation of a Council of which Thakur Lakhdar Singh was a member, under the Presidency of the Political Agent. In 1876, after the death of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the gaddi and having refused

to present the customary Nazari to the newly invested Ruler he was banished from the State and eventually died at Ajmer

Thakur Kalyan Singh succeeded on the death of his father in December 1916. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained the Diploma, and was then taken to England by His Highness the Maharaj in May 1920 to complete his education at Cambridge. In December of the same year, however, he was recalled and is now completing his education under an European tutor.

The Thikana is Tazim.

(6) **THAKUR KARAN SINGH** of Gairhi, born in November 1881, a Dasawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan, holds an estate consisting of 8 villages, situated in the south-east of Alwar and yielding an annual income of about Rs 16,000. The Jagirdar maintains 20 horses. This family, like that of Jaoli, springs from Dasa, the second son of Naru. Abhey Ram and Anand Ram, descendants of Dasa in the sixth generation, are said to have left Jaipur for Delhi in search of adventure. On their way they received an invitation from Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Alwar to stay and protect the inhabitants of Maujpur, a town now in the Lachhmangarh Tehsil, from the plundering Meos. Accepting this proposal, they built the fort of Gairhi in the neighbouring hills and established themselves there. Thakur Mangal Singh, the father of the present Jagirdar, held the office of the member of State Council from December 1870 till his death in July 1901. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him in 1877 and he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in January 1900. He died on the 2nd July 1901 and was succeeded by Thakur Karan Singh. He has one brother named Kesu Singh.

The Thikana is Tazim.

(7) **RAO BHAIRON SINGH** of Nizamnagar is a Naruka Kachhwaha Rajput of the Lalawat branch. The family of Rai, which was originally settled in Jaipur, immigrated into Alwar in 1775 after Maharao Raja Partap Singh had established his independence and received the estate of Nizamnagar which is the present seat of the house. The hereditary title of Rao was conferred on the then Jagirdar by the Darbar. The estate consists of two villages of the annual income of Rs 2,000, and keeps up four horses for the service of the State. Rao Bhairon Singh succeeded his grandfather, Rao Gopal Singh, (who held the office of a member of the State Council for about 20 years), in 1911. He was born in 1901 and is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Thikana is managed by the Court of Wards. The Jagirdar enjoys a Tazim.

(8) The jagir of Khora consists of six villages, namely Khora, Malawali, Nagli Hassan, Kali Pahari, Khajaura and Moosapur, in Khora.

the south-west of Alwar The Thikana maintains 27 horses for the service of the State The Jagirdar who is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput claims his descent from Thakur Amar Singh, son of Rao Kalyan Singh The Thikana is Tazimi and the last Jagirdar, Thakur Daulat Singh, having died without an heir, it is managed by the Court of Wards

(9) THAKUR PHUL SINGH OF PARA, (born on 27th September 1888), is a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan and

Para.

a descendant of Thakur Sham Singh, one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh He holds an estate, consisting of $2\frac{1}{4}$ villages, viz, Para, Gugrod and Lapala (one-fourth), situated in the south-east of Alwar The estate maintains ten horses for the service of the State Its annual income is Rs 5,000

The estate was confiscated by the Darbar in the time of the late Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh, because Thakur Sardul Singh, the then Jagirdar, refused to present Nazars to the new Maharaja. The Jagir was granted afresh to the present Thakur He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where also the two elders of his six sons have been educated. The Jagirdar has a Tazim

(10) THAKUR SULTAN SINGH of Palwa, born in 1901, a

Palwa.

Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan, holds an estate consisting of four villages, Palwa, Kherkhera, Dorouli and Kherni Khora, situated in the south-east of Alwar The estate maintains fourteen horses for the service of the State The Thakur is the descendant of Thakur Isri Singh, one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh He was adopted in 1907 He took his Diploma at the Mayo College, Ajmer The Jagirdar is a Tazimi

(11) THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH of Kheira, born in 1888,

Kheira.

a Lalawat Naruka Rajput of the Kachhwaha clan, holds an estate consisting of five villages situated in the south-east of Alwar The Jagirdar traces his descent from Thakur Mohan Singh, the second son of Thakur Amar Singh, one of the sons of Rao Kalyan Singh In 1767, when Raja Jaswant Singh of Bharatpur, under the pretext of going on pilgrimage to Pushkar, invaded the Jaipur territory and, at the request of the Maharaja of Jaipur, Rao Raja Pratap Singh of Alwar, opposed him, Thakur Mangal Singh accompanied the Rao Raja and was wounded by a bullet at Maonda in Jaipur In the time of His Highness Maharaja Bakhtawar Singh, Kheira was given to Thakur Mangal Singh in return for Chillour and other villages held by him

The present Thakur was adopted when he was below six years He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received Settlement training in the Lahore District He has worked for several years as Assistant Chief Revenue Officer of the State The Thikana is a Tazimi

(12) **RAO SRI NARAYAN HALDIA** of Butiana is a descendant of Rao Daulat Ram, who migrated from Jaipur to Alwar with Rao Raja Partab Singh, the founder of the State, and was his right hand man in many fights

Butiana
Rao Daulat Ram's successors, Rao Hari Narayan and Rao Har Bux, held the post of Commander-in-Chief in the State

The present Rao's grandfather, Rao Hari Bux, served the State in this capacity for a long time and was also Officer-in-charge of the Jagu Department. Mauza (village) Butiana and some plots of muafi land in Malakhara, Alwar and Alai were granted to the ancestors of the Muafidar at various times. Rao Sri Narayan has a Tazim with the title of Rao from the Darbar and has been holding the appointment of Naib (Assistant) Muntazim, Jagu Department, for the last five years

(13) **KHAWAS RAM LAL** of Burja is a descendant of Khawas Ramu, who played an important part in the administration of the State for many years. The estate consists of six villages and plots of land in four other villages. Khawas Ram Lal succeeded his father in May 1920 and was granted a Tazim by His Highness the Maharaj on the 5th August 1918. He obtained a Diploma at the Mayo College, Ajmer and proceeded to Cambridge in 1920, but was recalled to complete his education at Alwar under an European tutor. He has a seat among the Tazimis

(14) **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DHABAI GANESHI LAL** is a grandson of Dhabai Hari Narayan, who held several offices in the State. His father, Dhabai Mukand Lal, was a companion to His Highness Maharaja Mangal Singh and Munsarim, Zenani Deorhi. At the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught in 1885, Dhabai Mukand Lal was mauled by a tiger and succumbed to his injuries. The present Dhabai was a companion to His Highness the Maharaj during his minority and was educated at the Government College, Ajmer. On the death of his grandfather in 1901, he was appointed Munsarim, Rath Khana, and after holding various appointments such as Forest Officer and Military Secretary, he was granted a Tazim in October 1909 and was appointed Army Minister in 1913. He holds the village of Churaiti on hereditary Istimari tenure

(15) **DIWAN NAU NIHAL SINGH**, Vaish Agarwal, is a grandson of Diwan Sri Ram, M A, of Delhi, who was the Chief Minister of the State under His late Highness Maharaj Mangal Singh, who, in recognition of his meritorious services, granted him a Tazim, Kara and Langai in 1885, and the village of Barkhera in August 1886. Dewan Nau Nihal Singh enjoys a Tazim

(16) JOSHI SRI NARAYAN is a descendant of Joshi Chhitar Mal of Jaipur who immigrated into Alwar. Rao Raja Partab Singh granted him the villages of Bhuiawas and Kaler and a plot of muafi land in Tehsil Thana Ghazi. The Joshi is a Tazimi in Alwar as well as in Jaipur, where also he holds a muafi.

(17) RAJ RATAN MUNSHI JAGMOHAN LAL (Mathur Kayastha) is a Tazimi Muafidar. He was born on the 2nd January 1867, entered State service on the 12th December 1903 and until about 1907 held the posts of Departmental Secretary, Judicial Secretary and Foreign Secretary to His Highness the Maharaj. Subsequently he was appointed Superintendent General of the Darbar Offices and later *Muntazim Mutfarrig Sharishta* (Manager, Miscellaneous Department). In 1916 he was placed in charge of the newly created History Department and retired in February 1921, when His Highness the Maharaj granted him the village of Bamboli in Alwar Tehsil with an annual income of Rs 3,100 in muafi. He was made a Tazimi Sardar in December 1905 and was given the title of Raj Ratan by the Darbar in July 1918.

(18) RAJ PROHIT BAIJ NATH belongs to a very ancient family, whose ancestors originally migrated from Amber and settled in Macheri with Rao Kalyan Singh. Daulat Ram, the common ancestor of the Prohit family, came from Macheri and settled with Rao Raja Partab Singh in Rajgarh, being granted a Tazim and Gothri village in muafi. He is a Tazimi Sardar.

(19) RAJ MISRA MANOHAR LAL is a descendant of Misra Sita Ram, who, in the time of Rao Raja Partab Singh, came from Macheri and settled in Alwar, and was in 1812 granted the village of Todli and some land in Rajgarh. He succeeded his elder brother, Raj Misra Madan Mohan Lal, in November 1906 at the age of fourteen. He is a Tazimi Sardar.

(20) PANDIT CHANDRA DATT, Raj Pandit Shastri is a grandson of Pandit Piem Datt of Almorah, who came to Alwar in the time of Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh. He studied at the Oriental College, Lahore, where he passed the Shastri Examination in 1892. He was granted a Tazim and appointed Raj Pandit (which office he holds at present) in July 1916.

(21) RAO RAJA JASWANT SINGH is a Khawaswal, son of Maharao Raja Sheodan Singh and, on the death of his father and the succession of Maharaj Mangal Singh, he put forward a claim to the Alwar Gaddi. Being unsuccessful he left Alwar for Delhi at the instance of Muhammad Ibrahim, a Delhi merchant who had enriched himself through Maharao Raja Sheo Dan Singh's liberality. In April 1818, he returned to Alwar and threw himself on the mercy of Maharaj Mangal Singh who allotted him a sum of

Rs 10,000 a year for his expenses, which amount he has been receiving since that time. The title of Rao Raja was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaj on the 12th December 1919. He has the first seat among the Tazimis in the left row in ceremonial Darbars.

(22) **THAKUR SAWAI SINGH** of Chimraoli, a Gaur Rajput, was adopted from Kali Pahari in Chimraoli. Lachhmangarh Tehsil. He was educated at Alwar and at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Thakur Hathu Singh, a former Jagirdar of Chimraoli, refused to pay Nazar to Maharaj Mangal Singh on his accession, in consequence of which his jagir was confiscated. It was granted afresh to Sawai Singh. The estate consists of six villages in the south-east of Alwar and yields an annual income of Rs 10,000. It maintains 15 horses for the service of the State and enjoys a Tazim.

(23) **THAKUR REWAT SINGH** (born in 1890) is a Jaitawat Rathor Rajput and holds an estate of seven villages yielding an annual income of Rs 13,000. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has one son, Gopal Singh, born in 1910. Thakur Bijay Singh, the ancestor of the Jagirdar, migrated to Alwar from Bagri in Jodhpur in 1773 in the time of Rao Raja Partab Singh, whose mother was Thakur Bijay Singh's sister. The Rao Raja granted a Jagir to his eldest son, Pahar Singh, and two other jagirs to his remaining two sons. The Thikana is a Tazimi and maintains 22 horses for the service of the State. The present Jagirdar is an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaj.

(24) **THAKUR BHUR SINGH** (born in 1871), is a Chauhan Rajput and succeeded his father in 1915. He commanded the Mangal Lancers and was promoted to the rank of Colonel in recognition of his good services in 1910. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him by the Imperial Government in 1909. In 1919 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General and is at present Sena Pati (Commander-in-Chief) of the Alwar State Forces. The Thikana enjoys a Tazim. General Bhur Singh's son, Ram Nath Singh, is now in possession of the Thikana and is an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaj. The Thikana is situated in the north of Alwar.

(25) The estate of Taseeng is divided into 4 Panas (parts). The principal owners of each of the Panas now are — Thakur Ram Nath Singh, Tazimi Sardar and Tikar (born 1858), Thakur Bijay Singh (born 1867), Thakur Surat Singh (born 1861) and Thakur Ganga Singh. They are Baigujar Rajputs, the descendants of Udat Singh, their common ancestor, who first came from Patan and settled here. They maintain 28 horses for the service of the State.

(26) **THAKUR DEVI SINGH** of Bijwar Chauhan (born 1902) is a Chauhan Rajput whose ancestors held the villages of Bijwar, Bichla and Pehal on Istimrari tenure from the time of the Moghul Emperors. In 1803, while Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh was on the Gaddi, Bijwar and Bichla were converted into a jagir in the name of Thakur Ajmer Singh on condition that 10 horses were maintained for the service of the State. The village of Pehal is still held on Istimrari tenure. The Jagirdar is a minor and with his three younger brothers is studying at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Thikana is managed by the Court of Wards. The Jagirdar is a Tazimi.

(27) **THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH** of Sukhmanheri is a Jaitawat Rathor belonging to the family of Salpur and Rasulpur Jagirdars. His ancestor, Indar Singh, was originally granted the village of Baiera in Tijara in 1804, but this was subsequently, in 1827, exchanged for Sukhmanheri. The Jagirdar maintains 11 horses for State service and enjoys a Tazim.

(28) **THAKUR DHARA SINGH** (born 1908) belongs to the Jaitawat Rathor clan. His ancestor, Jawan Singh, immigrated into Alwar from Jodhpur and his (Jawan Singh's) son, Kanak Singh, received the village of Rasulpur as Jagir in 1838. His family was connected by matrimony with the ruling family of Alwar. The Jagirdar is a minor and is studying in the Nobles' School, Alwar. He is a Tazimi Sardar. The Thikana maintains 4 horses for State service and is managed by the Court of Wards.

(29) **THAKUR MADHO SINGH**, the minor Jagirdar, born in 1908, is a descendant of Balwant Singh Rathor Medtia of Kuchawan in Jodhpur. Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh having married a daughter of the Thakur of Kuchawan, this jagir was granted to Balwant Singh in 1855. The present Jagirdar succeeded his father, Mahabat Singh, in 1919 and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is a Tazimi. The Thikana is managed by the Court of Wards.

(30) **THAKUR RAM PARTAB SINGH**, the present Jagirdar, belongs to the Jadon family of Kankwari in the Alwar State and is a descendant of Jai Singh, whose daughter was married to Rao Raja Partab Singh and to whom the jagir was granted in 1795. The jagir maintains four horses for State service and enjoys a Tazim.

(31) **THAKUR BALA BAKHSH SINGH** is a Rathor Chanda-wat Rajput, whose ancestor, Sheo Singh, immigrated into the State from Kothian in Mewar in the time of Rao Raja Partab Singh, who married a sister of Sheo Singh. The State yields an annual income

of Rs 1,200 The Jagirdar was educated in the Alwar Nobles' School and was for some years in State service as Kiledar of the Alwar Fort and later as extra Naib Muntazim of the Jagir Department

(32) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RAO RAJA AMAR SINGH

Manki.

is a Khawaswal son of Maharaj Kishore Singh, son of Maharaja Takhat Singh of Jodhpur He was made companion to the present Ruler by the late Maharaj Mangal Singh and was educated with him at the Mayo College He was granted the villages of Manki and Bandholi in October 1906 and Rasulpur and Tasmin in December 1919 as Jagir The estate maintains five horses for State service The Jagirdar was granted a Tazim in July 1904 and the title of Rao Raja was conferred on him in 1913 by the Darbar He is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Alwar Forces and is now Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaj He has held other appointments in the State and officiated temporarily as Home Minister

(33) RAO USUF ALI KHAN belongs to the family of Chauhan

Mandawar

Rajputs who embraced Islam during the reign of Firoz Shah, King of Delhi in 1442 A D The family was granted the villages of Hadaheri and Bawad on Istimari tenure, some land in Mandawar for the purpose of planting a garden and a cash allowance by way of Nankai—these grants being sanctioned in the name of Rao Nahar Khan at the time of the foundation of the State The Rao is a Tazimi Sardar

(34) RANA SARDAR SINGH OF BARROD is a Chauhan Rajput whose ancestors have, since the time of the Moghul Emperors, held several villages on Istimari Jama and Nankai tenure and also some villages in "Jaedad Sigha" from Jaipur In 1799 plots of land, measuring about 150 bighas, were granted to Jawahir Singh by Maharaj Raja Bakhtawar Singh and subsequently a cash allowance of Rs 10 a month was allotted to his son, Gaj Singh The present muafidar receives Rs 110 on account of Nankar and Rs 45 per annum from the Punna (charity) Department, in addition to the income derived from his land He is a Tazimi

(35) THAKUR BHUR SINGH, who died recently, was a Jadon

Mukandpura.

Rajput and a descendant of Ganga Singh, who was a resident of Fatehpur (Karauli) and married a daughter of the Khora Thikana in consequence of which alliance he was granted a jagir in the Alwar State in 1812 The Jagirdar, in addition to his jagir in Alwar, has a village Mothiapur, in Jaipur, with an annual income of Rs 5,000 and Fatehpur in Karauli yielding Rs 500 annually He was a Tazimi Sardar in all the three States He has left six sons and the question of succession is still pending decision

- (36) **THAKUR RATAN SINGH**, a Jadon Rajput, is a descendant of Shimbhu Singh, who was granted a jagir and Tazim in 1824. He is a Tazimi.

(37) **THAKUR NAHAR SINGH**, a Rathor Jodha Rajput, is the younger son of the daughter of Thakur Hardeo Singh of Thana Naharpur. His elder brother is the Thakur of Junian in Ajmer. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was granted a Tazim in July 1913, and the Jagir of Nahaipuri and Desula, yielding an annual income of Rs 4,000, in 1917. He maintains six horses for the service of the State and is at present Naib Muntazim Shikar-khana.

(38) **THAKUR JAWAHAR SINGH** is a descendant of Manohar Singh Jadon, a resident of Kauli State, who was granted a jagir by Maharao Raja Banni Singh in 1829. He is a Tazimi Saidar.

(39) The origin of the Jagir of Kesoli dates from 1831 when Kesoli together with Jugrawai was granted to Gulab Singh Ranawat, Sisodia Rajput of the Mewar family, by Maharao Raja Banni Singh. The last Jagirdar, Bhim Singh, died without heir in May 1918 and the jagir lapsed to the State. It was granted afresh to **THAKUR BHAWANI SINGH**, the village Jugrawai being exchanged for Naika. The jagir yields an annual income of Rs 7,500 and maintains four horses for State service. The present Jagirdar was granted a Tazim as a personal distinction in May, 1916. He is serving the State as Muntazim, Seriska Valley.

(40) **COLONEL THAKUR CHHAJJU SINGH**, a Jadon Bhati Rajput, was granted a jagir by His Highness the Maharaj in December 1915. Subsequently, in 1919, a Tazim was also conferred on him. He has held several offices in the State and is, at present, Mutazim Shikaikhana. The Thikana maintains two horses for State service.

(41) **THAKUR SULTAN SINGH**, a Shekhawat Khawaswal Rajput, and maternal uncle of Khawas Ram Lal of Buija, was granted a personal Tazim in 1917, and the Jagir of Dewakheri in 1919. The estate maintains two horses for State service. The Jagirdar has held several offices in the State and is at present Munsam, Feel Khana.

OFFICIALS

1. **MUNSHI MITTHAN LAL** is the son of the late Munshi Hira Lal, Member of Council. He was appointed Appellate Judge in 1908, and Muntazim Jagir in 1917.

2 LALA RANJIT SINGH is a Kayastha by caste. He was formerly Head Master of the Nobles' School, Alwar, and Accountant-General, Alwar State. He was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja in 1905 and also acted as Home Member of Council in 1908. He was confirmed as Home Member of Council in June 1913. The title of Mashir-ud-Daula was conferred on him by the Darbar on the 10th December 1913.

3 SARDAR BAHADUR NATHA SINGH was formerly Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry, Alwar. He is a resident of the Nabha State. He entered State service in 1879 as a Havildar in the Fateh Paltan, was promoted to the command of the Paltan in 1893 and now has the rank of Brigadier-General and presides over the Alwar Recruiting Board. The civil title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him in 1897 and he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1922. He went to China in command of the Imperial Service Infantry Regiment in 1900 and in 1902, received the China Medal and the Second Class Order of British India. He accompanied the Indian Coronation Contingent to London in 1902 and received the Coronation Medal. He was promoted to the First Class Order of British India on 1st January 1903. Before joining the State service, he had served in the 1877-78 Afghan Campaign and received the Medal.

4 SARDAR BAHADUR DAUD KHAN is the Commandant of the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry. He began his service in the Cavalry and was transferred to the Infantry, when they became an Imperial Service Unit in 1889. He was second in Command during the China Expedition, 1900-01 (Medal) and became Commandant in 1909. He received the Order of British India, Second Class, on the 12th December 1911 and the First Class on the 3rd June 1916 with the title of Sardar Bahadur for distinguished service in the Field. He is a Lieut.-Colonel in the State Forces and is officiating as Sena-Pati.

5 KHAN SAHIB YAQUB KHAN, the head of the stud, has served the State for many years. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him by the British Government on the 29th June 1906.

CHAPTER VII.

JHALA STATE.

JHALAWAR

The territory comprised in the Jhalawar State was formerly a part of the territory of the ruler of Kotah. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan, of the early history of which little is known, but which has long been settled in Kathiawar. The Jhala clan claims descent from the Solar race and has always been recognised as one of the Rajput tribes. The following account of the origin of the dynasty of Jhalawar is based on that given in Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott's Gazetteer of the State —

About A D 1709, one Bhau Singh, a second son of the head of the clan, left his country with his son, Madho Singh, and a small company in order to try his fortune at Delhi. At Kotah, Bhau Singh left his son with Maharao Bhim Singh, who then ruled the Kotah State and went on himself to Delhi, where all trace of him ends. His son, Madho Singh, won for himself the good graces of the Kotah Ruler, who married his eldest son to Madho Singh's sister, granted him a Jagir of Rs 12,000 and gave him the post of Foujdar, a position which implied control of the Army, the Forts and the Palaces. His connection with the Ruler gained him the familiar title of *Mama*, which continued for some time in the family. Madho Singh was succeeded in the office of Foujdar by his son, Madan Singh. Madan Singh had two sons, Himmat Singh and Prithwi Singh, the former of whom is said to have been famous for personal strength and prowess. Prithwi Singh had two sons, Shiva Singh and Zalim Singh, the latter of whom, being adopted by his uncle Himmat Singh, and surviving his father, succeeded to his grandfather's position in the Kotah State at the age of eighteen. Three years later Zalim Singh was the means of securing victory for the Kotah troops against those of the Raja of Amber (Jaipur). Zalim Singh afterwards fell into disfavour with the Maharao owing to his rivalry in the case of a favourite woman whom the Maharao wished to place in his Zenana.

Leaving Kotah, Zalim Singh did good service at Udaipur. Returning to Kotah, when Maharao Guman Singh was on his death-bed, the Ruler sent for him and committed his son, Umed Singh, and the country into his charge.

The extraordinary ability with which Zalim Singh exercised his powers induced Umed Singh, after his minority ended, to leave all authority in the Regent's hands. Raj Rana Zalim Singh at last became, for all serious political affairs, the acknowledged ruler of the State, and when the British Government guaranteed, by a treaty with the Ruler, the integrity of Kotah in 1817, a supplementary article was added in 1818 which guaranteed to Zalim

Singh and his heirs the authorities and privileges he then possessed. This arrangement soon produced trouble—first upon the death of Umed Singh, his successor naturally desiring to recover authority, and again on the death of Zalim Singh in 1824. After much discussion and some armed contest, the hereditary Ruler of Kotah and the heir of Zalim Singh were induced by the British Government to agree to the compromise by which certain districts of the Kotah State were separated and ceded to the heirs of Zalim Singh, whereby the new State of Jhalawar was constituted under the hereditary rule of that family.

The name of Jhalawar was selected for his new State by the first Ruler. The arrangements were ratified by two treaties in 1838, from which year the State dates its creation. By the treaties, the new Ruler acknowledged British Supremacy, agreed to supply troops according to his means and pay an annual tribute of Rs 80,000. He received the title of Maharaj Rana, was granted a salute of 15 guns and placed on the same footing as other Princes of Rajputana. When these affairs had been settled, Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, grandson of the great Kotah Administrator, Zalim Singh, left Kotah attended by a following of 10,000 persons inclusive of Jagirdars and officials, for the Dhanwara Chhaoni, a permanent camp situated between the city of Jhalapatan and the Kotah Fort of Gargaun. This Chhaoni thenceforth became the headquarters of the State, and is still the place of residence of the Prince.

Madan Singh died in 1845 and was succeeded by his son, Prithwi Singh, at the early age of 15, a Regency Council composed of the old officials of the State being appointed to conduct affairs. In 1857-58, this Prince rendered good service to Government by affording protection to British Officers and since in revenge, the mutineers from Neemuch caused damage to the State. Government remitted the tribute due for that year.

Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh was of a good-natured and happy disposition which made him very popular with his subjects, but his easy-going disposition was taken advantage of by the several Kamdars (Ministers) who in turn had the control of the State purse and as a result the State became heavily involved in debt.

In 1873, Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh adopted a boy by name Bakht Singh from a Jhala family, resident in Wadhwan of Kathiawar, related to him in the ninth degree. In August 1875 Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh died, and on the 1st June 1876, Kanwar Bakht Singh was acknowledged as his successor. On the 24th June the youthful Bakht Singh, who was in his eleventh year, was formally installed and he then took the name of Zalim Singh, in accordance with the former family custom, which enjoined that only the four names of Zalim Singh, Madho Singh, Madan Singh and Prithwi Singh should be assumed by the rulers of the House.

In July 1894, Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was granted full powers of administration but owing to his mismanagement of the

State, he was deposed on the 2nd March 1896. Thereafter he lived at Benares until his death in 1912. Consequent on his deposition, the territories, which were made over by Kotah in 1838 to form the principality of Jhalawar, were restored to Kotah, while the remaining districts were utilised to form a new State to provide for the family to which the first Raj Rana Zalim Singh belonged. Kanwar Bhawani Singh, son of Thakur Chhatrasal Singh of Fatehpur of this family, was on the 10th November 1897, nominated as its Ruler.

The new State of Jhalawar came into existence on the 1st January 1899. The State consists of the Chaumehla and the Patan Tehsils and the southern portion of the Tehsil of Suket. On the 6th February 1899, His Highness Raj Rana Bhawani Singh Bahadur was installed on the Gaddi by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and was invested with full powers of administration. His Highness was made a K C S I in June 1908 and the hereditary title of Maharaj Rana was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of his War services. In January 1921, the permanent salute of the State was raised from 11 to 13 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH

The Ruler.

BAHADUR, K C S I, was born on the 4th September 1874 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He was married in 1894 to the daughter of the late Maharaj Durjan Sal of Kheili (Kotah). Her Highness died in October 1918. His Highness has a son, Maharaj Kumar Rajendra Singh, who was born on the 15th July 1900. He was sent to the Mayo College, Ajmer, in August 1907 where he received his education till October 1919. On the 6th September 1920, the Maharaj Kumar was married to the daughter of the Thakur of Kotda Sangani, a Chiefship in Kathiawar. On the 25th September 1920, the Maharaj Kumar, accompanied by his wife, proceeded to England for further education, and is now prosecuting his studies at Oxford. A son Bhanwarji Vinendra Singh was born at Oxford on the 27th September 1921.

The leading men of Jhalawar may be classed under four

Leading men.

heads — (1) Nobles who held their estates previous to the foundation of the State in the year 1838, (2) Nobles and Officials whose ancestors came from Kotah with Maharaj Rana Madan Singh, (3) Nobles and Officials whose connection with Jhalawar dates after the foundation of the old State and (4) Nobles and Officials whose connection with the State as such dates from a period later than the creation of the new State of Jhalawar.

Of the nobles who come under head (1), the Raoji of Kundla is the only Jagirdar whose Jagir came into existence prior to the foundation of the old State.

The two who belong to the ruler's clan and who fall under head (2) are the Thakur of Urmal (formerly of Fatehpur) and the Thakur of Kalmandi (formerly of Kotah). Thakur Chatarsal of Urmal was His Highness Maharaja Rana Bhawan Singh's father. He died in 1903 and Bhai Sobhagya Singh has been adopted to succeed him in his estate. Thakur Arjun Singh of Kalmandi, who is now dead and has been succeeded in his estate by Thakur Chataibhuj Singh, was very nearly related to the Family. The other nobles entitled to a place in this class are Maharaja Balbadhra Singh since deceased of Kanwara (formerly of Pipakheri) a Hara Rajput, Thakur Sheodan Singh of Kotra (formerly of Dhanoda) and Thakur Man Singh of Bhilwara (formerly of Bamoni) both Rajawat Kachhwahas.

The nobles who come under head (3), are Thakur Abhay Singh of Mangal and Thakur Sheodan Singh of Rilaiti (formerly of Gajwara), (now dead).

Those who come under head (4), are Mama Govardhan Singh of Kala Kot, Thakur Umrao Singh of Shampura and Bohra Gobind Lal of Motipura.

All these are Tazimi Sardars, but with the exception of the Raoji of Kundla, none of them enjoy large incomes. None of the Jhalawar nobles have estates in British Territory.

Among the leading persons of the State, the following call for special notice —

1. **RAO SAJJAN SINGH** of Kundla, a Jhala Rajput of the Halwad family in Kathiawar, holds the only Jagir older than the foundation of the State. The grant was made by the Emperor Jahangir to Hardas, an ancestor of the present holder. Hardas was at that time settled in Mewar, whither his ancestors had come from Kathiawar, and in return for service rendered in rescuing from the Bhils a Zenana favourite of the Emperor, he received the title of Rao and a grant of four Parganas known as the Chaumehla. These Parganas were subsequently wrested from Hardas's descendants by the Puars (pramars) of Dhar, who left with the owner only the 10 villages held by the present Rao. The remainder of the Chaumehla was afterwards ceded to Raj Rana Zalim Singh, regent of Kotah, by Holkar at the instance of the British Government and thus eventually became a portion of the Jhalawar State. The present value of the Kundla estate, which is held free of revenue is estimated at Rs 10,000 a year. The present Rao Sajjan Singh (whose former name was Kalu Singh) was born in 1902 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his step brother, Rao Partap Singh, which took place in April 1913. Rao Sajjan Singh was married to the granddaughter of the late Maharaja Hanuwant Singh of Bundi in July 1919. He is a Tazimi Sardar. He passed the Diploma Examination at the Mayo College in 1921 and afterwards joined the Agra College. The Rao has four cousins Gopal Singh, Behari Singh, Ram Singh and Fateh Singh. The

Thikana; which, during the present Rao's minority, had been under the Court of Wards, was entrusted to him on the 19th October 1922

2' **THAKUR CHATURBHUJ SINGH** of Kalmandi, a Jhala Rajput, is descended from Madho Singh, great grandfather of the first

Kalmandi.

Raj Rana Zahim Singh His grandfather, Govind Singh, accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhalawar and received a Jagu of one village (Kola) of the annual value of Rs 1,501, out of which he had to pay Rs 144 every second year to the State as tribute The Jagu village being situated in the territories transferred to Kotah, his eldest brother, Aijun Singh, was at the time of the formation of the new State given two other villages instead of the annual value of Rs 2,092 He succeeded to the estate on the death of his elder brother, Kaka Aijun Singh in 1904 He was born in 1884 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer

3 **BHAI SOBHAGYA SINGH OF BORDA**, a Jhala Rajput,

Borda

was adopted as son by Kaka Chaturbhuji Singh of Kalmandi, but was subsequently selected by His Highness to succeed Kaka Chhattai Sal (His Highness' father), and the village of Borda was given to him in Jagir Bhai Sobhagya Singh is an inmate of the Paimanand Hostel, Jhalapatan, and is reading in the Daibar High School He was born in 1905

4 **MAHARAJ BALBHADHRA SINGH** of Kanwara, a Hara

Kanwara

Rajput descendant of the Bundi family of Kaiwar, held the village of Pipakheri in Jagu valued at Rs 2,222 a year, and paid Rs 222 to the Daibar as tribute every second year This village was conferred on the Maharaj's grandfather, Chatai Singh, who accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhalawar Maharaj Chatai Singh had rendered service to the Maharaj Rana before this time by bringing about a marriage between him and the lady of the Chandawat House of Rampura in Holkar's territory, who afterwards became the mother of Maharaj Rana Phithvi Singh The village being situated in the tracts restored to Kotah, he was, on the formation of the new State, granted two other villages in its place of the annual value of Rs 2,899 He pays Rs 40 per annum as tribute Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, who was born in 1865, succeeded his father in 1870 When the late Maharaj Rana was given charge of his State, Maharaj Balbhadra Singh was nominated a member of the council He served as an Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for nine years and was afterwards appointed as Judge of the Appellate Court, Jhalawar State, on the 4th February 1903 On the formation of the State Council after the death of Dewan Bahadur Pandit Paimanand Chaturvedi in 1914, he was appointed Judicial Member of the Council and subsequently its President on a monthly allowance, which was to rise to Rs 500 One more village—Guaria Bhaita—of the value of Rs 1,289-1-6 was added to the Jagu of the Maharaj in Samvat 1978

The Maharaj retired from State service since 1st November 1922, and was granted a pension of Rs 200 per mensem

He adopted Kunwar Bhim Singh, son of Maharaj Nathu Singh, as his son in 1920

Maharaj Balbhadra Singh died on the 29th February 1924, after a short illness at the age of 58 and was succeeded by his adopted son, Bhim Singh

5 THAKUR SHEODAN SINGH of Kotra, born on the 9th September 1901, is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat clan, belonging to the family of Barwara in Jaipur. He is fifth in descent from Thakur Ranjit Singh, who migrated to Kotah where he received a Jagir, his ancestor, Rao Ratan Singh, having married an aunt of Raj Rana Zalim Singh. On the foundation of the Jhalawar State, Thakur Ranjit Singh accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh and received a Jagir of five villages of the annual value of Rs 4,261. The estate furnished 8 Sowars and 5 footmen for the service of the Darbar. On the formation of the new State of Jhalawar, the father of the present Thakur was given two villages, Kotra and Sankla, of the annual value of Rs 3,337 in Jagir, instead of the five villages which are situated in the territory transferred to Kotah. At the same time he was exempted from furnishing Sowars and footmen for the service of the Darbar. A yearly tribute of Rs 50 is payable by the Thakur to the Darbar. Thakur Sheodan Singh succeeded his father, Takhat Singh, who died in December 1907.

6 THAKUR MAN SINGH of Bhilwari is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat clan and belongs to the Jhalai family of Jaipur. His grandfather, Thakur Gopal Singh, received a Jagir in Kotah and subsequently accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhalawar, where he was granted a Jagir consisting of one village of the annual value of Rs 4,413 out of which a biennial tribute of Rs 326 was payable to the Darbar. The Jagirdar furnished 8 horses and 16 foot for the service of the Darbar. The Jagir being situated in the territories transferred to Kotah, the Jagirdar was, on the formation of the new State of Jhalawar, granted two villages—Bhilwari and Amilia—instead, of the annual value of Rs 3,695 paying an annual tribute of Rs 50 to the Darbar. At the same time the Thakur has been exempted from furnishing the Sowars and footmen for the service of the Darbar. A sister of the late Thakur Guman Singh (father of Thakur Man Singh) was married to Maharaj Rana Madan Singh. The present Thakur, who was born in 1861, succeeded his father, Guman Singh, in 1886. Before that time he was employed for a time in the State Police. He has two sons. The elder has succeeded by adoption to the Jhalai estate in Jaipur and the younger to an estate in Bikaner.

7 THAKUR ABHAI SINGH of Mangal is a Kachhwaha Rajput of the Rajawat clan and belongs to the Muhabbatpura family in

Mangal.

Jaipur His grand-father, Thakur Karan Singh, who came to Jhalawar in the time of Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh, drew a small allowance from the State and subsequently received the honour of Tazim and a Jagir of one village of the value of Rs. 1,193, Rs 104 being paid biennially as tribute to the Darbar Thakur Abhai Singh, who was born in 1868, succeeded his father in 1892. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer His brother, Thakur Phul Singh, who was born in 1883, was also educated there. He has a son who is an inmate of the Parmanand Hostel and is reading at the Darbar High School, Jhalapatan

8 MAMA GOVARDHAN SINGH, a Khichi Rajput, of the Khilchipur family, was born in

Kalakot.

1867 He is related to His Highness on his mother's side and has been given Tazim and the village of Kalakot of the annual value of Rs 381-10-6 in Jagir by His Highness Another village, Gulliakheri, of the annual value of about Rs 1,200, was conferred on him in 1921

9. THAKUR UMRAO SINGH of Shampura, a Chauhan Rajput, was born in 1873 He is Superintendent of His Highness'

Shampura.

Household and an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness, by whom he has been given Tazim and the village of Shampura of the annual value of Rs 1,022-2-6 He is also the Home Member of the Jhalawar State Council Two more villages, Baorikhera and Manda, of the annual value of Rs 3,095-12-6 and Rs 1,378-10-0 respectively, have been added to his Jagir He holds the title of *Sahas Dewakar*, from the Darbar

10 BOHRA GOVIND LAL, a Nagar Brahman, born in 1866, holds the post of the Munsarim of Zenani Deodhi and Tosha Khana and is also a member of the State Council He has been given Tazim and the village of Motipura in Jagir

Of the other Jagirdars, the following deserve to be noticed —

1 BHAYA SHADI LAL, B A , LL B , a Yaduvanshi Ahir, is a foster relation of the ruling family. His great grand-father originally came from Chomu (Jaipur) with Maharani Nathawatji in 1847, when she was married to Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh His father and grand-father held respectable appointments in the State, the latter being for a number of years a member of the 'Panchayat,' Regency Council and State Council during the time of Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh The village of Dhabli of the annual value of Rs 1,022-12-10 was granted in Jagir to his grand-father by Maharaj Rana Prithwi Singh in 1865 Bhaya Shadi Lal was born on the 3rd April 1886 He was educated at Agra and Allahabad, and is a graduate of the Allahabad University He has been once to England with His Highness He entered the State service in October 1910 as Librarian of the Parmanand Library and is now

Director of State education, Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness and Officiating Foreign Member of the State Council. He has also held officiating charge of the last named office from time to time. The Darbar granted him the "honour of gold" and another village, Puthikhera, of the annual value of Rs 1,083-1-3 in Jagir.

2 DHABHAI NATHU LAL is the son of Dhabhai Harlal, Gujar by caste, and a foster relation of the ruling family. Dhabhai Harlal served the State for several years in different capacities. He held a Jagir yielding an annual revenue of Rs 1,233 and paid Rs 25 annually as tribute to the State. Dhabhai Nathu Lal, who has now succeeded him, was born in November 1884 and holds the post of Librarian of the Kemball Library.

3 BHAT GIRDHAR LAL was born in Samvat 1938. Of his ancestors, Bhat Baldeo was called by Raj Rana Zalim Singh, the founder of the State, at Kotah. Subsequently he was granted the villages of Suwas and Ramdi in Jagir by Maharaj Rana Madan Singh. On the death of Bhat Baldeo, his son, Ganesh Ram, was acknowledged as Guru (religious preceptor) by Maharaj Rana Madan Singh. On the formation of the Jhalawar State in 1838, Bhat Ganesh Ram accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh to Jhalawar and was given the village of Dhanoda in Jagir. This was afterwards exchanged for another village, Gudri, of the value of Rs 1,444-4-6, which is still held by Bhat Girdhar Lal in Jagir.

4 SETH NARSINGH DASS, a Mahajan by caste, was head of the Military Department (Bakhshi Fauj). His grandfather, Seth Kanhya Ram, came from Kotah and received a Jagir of Rs 5,000 which, on his death, was reduced to Rs. 2,000. Seth Narsingh Dass was born in 1862. He has adopted a son named Magan Mal, who was born in 1880 and is a Tehsildar in the State. Kanwar Magan Mal has three sons, the eldest of whom, Sobhagva Mal, is prosecuting his studies at a college in Agra.

5 PANDIT SHYAM SHANKAR, M A Bar-at-Law, is a Kanyakubja Brahmin by caste, and originally settled at Kalia in Bengal where the family possesses *Tahio Gati* or rent free lands. He was born in 1877, and was educated at the Queen's college and Government Sanskrit College, Benares. He entered the State service in 1901 as Head Master of the High School, but resigned service in 1902. He was reappointed in 1907 as Private Secretary to His Highness and accompanied the latter to England in 1912 and was there deputed by His Highness to qualify himself as Barrister. He was called to the bar and obtained the M A Degree of the London University in 1915. On his return from England, he was appointed as Foreign Member of the State Council in December 1915. His Highness conferred on him the village of Bhawanipura of the annual income of Rs 1,173-14-3 in Jagir. He has four sons, the eldest of whom, Uday Shankar, is studying at present in England.

6 PROHIT CHATTARBHUJ is a Gujrati Brahman whose grand-father, Prohit Jiwan Ram, accompanied Maharaj Rana Madan Singh from Kotah as family priest. He was born in 1884 and holds an Udak Jagir of the value of Rs. 3,814

7 MOHAMMAD ABDUL GHAFUOR KHAN, a Mohammadan Pathan, entered service in the State Forces, but was subsequently raised to the post of *Bakhshi Fauj* (Commander of the State Troops). He is also Naib Munsarim of the Household Department. He went to Europe with His Highness on four occasions. His Highness conferred on him the village of Khanpura of the annual income of Rs 1,537-13 in Jagir.

8 MUNSHI KANHAYA LAL is the son of Munshi Kali Charan, a Kayasth, whose grand-father came to Jhalawar in 1838, and holds an estate of the annual value of Rs 1,000. Kanhaya Lal was born in 1879, his father served the State in different capacities, such as Persian Mir Munshi, Judge of the Appellate Court, head of the State Munshi Khana, etc., the last named office is still being held by the representative of the family. Munshi Kali Charan died in 1907.

9 KUNWAR KUSHAL RAJ, a Jain Oswal, is the grandson of Seth Lal Chand. He was born in 1881. He is a Munsarim of the State Treasury. His great grand-father, Seth Harak Chand, originally a resident of Jaipur, came to Jhalawar in 1864, and in the following year was granted a Jagir of the value of Rs 2,000 a year, for performing the Treasury work. He was subsequently made Chief Minister and had his Jagir increased to Rs 6,700. After the death of Seth Lal Chand, his elder son, Lakhshmi Chand, did not appear fit to be entrusted with the charge of the State Treasury and has, therefore, been allowed a subsistence allowance of Rs 100 a month in lieu of the Jagir. The Jagir which has now been reduced to Rs 1,330-6-9 has been passed to Kushal Raj. Seth Lal Chand's younger son, Rikhab Dass, died recently and his widow now receives a subsistence allowance of Rs 75 per month.

Of the officials the following are the Notables of the State —

1 BABU CHEDDA LAL, who was born in 1872, comes of a Mathur Kayastha Family of Amroha (Moradabad District), where he holds ancestral Muafi and Zimindari with other landed property. He entered the State service in 1900 as Head Clerk of the Revenue Department. He carried out the revenue settlement in the State in recognition of which he was awarded a Khilaat (robe of honour) and a purse of Rs 2,000 and was appointed Chief Revenue Officer of the State. He was appointed as Revenue Member on the formation of the State Council in 1914. The title of "Sachiva Ratna" was conferred on him by His Highness. On the 1st February 1923, he volunteered to retire on pension.

2 BABU MITHAN LAL MATHUR, a Kayastha by caste, is a resident of Moradabad. He entered the State service in 1896 as a clerk in the Accounts Department and was subsequently appointed as

Comptroller of the State Accounts. He now holds the post of the State Engineer. His father, Munshi Jwala Prasad, served the State for about 40 years in different capacities and is now a pensioner. Babu Mithan Lal has four sons, the eldest, Babu Chhail Behari Lal, M A, LL B., succeeded his grand-father as Superintendent of Stamps, but is now practising as a Vakil at Saharanpur.

3 SETH LUNKARAN is the commercial member of the State Council and is the head Munib of the well-known firm of Seth Binodi Ram Bal Chand of Patan.

4 PANDIT SHIV KUMAR, born in September 1888, comes of a well-known Chaturvedi Brahmin Family of Kaimganj, district Farrukhabad, where he holds Zimindari with other landed property. He was educated in Agra and is a graduate of the Allahabad University. His uncle, the late Diwan Bahadur Pandit Parmanand Chaturvedi, B A, served the State for 21 years as Diwan. After the latter's death, Pandit Shiv Kumar entered the State service in September 1914 as Secretary to the State Council. He has worked in different capacities viz, as Magistrate, Sessions Judge, etc, for several years. He was deputed to Ajmer for Revenue training under the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and is now the Chief Revenue and Opium Officer of the State. He has got four sons.

CHAPTER VIII

JAT STATES

(Bharatpur—Dholpur)

As mentioned in the introductory chapter, Bharatpur is governed by the descendants of the landholders, who raised themselves to the rank and power of territorial Rulers during the confusion of the eighteenth century, while Dholpur is the territory remaining with a family that had gained distinction earlier, though it first acquired political independence in the same century and under similar circumstances

BHARATPUR.

The founder of the present ruling house of Bharatpur was a Jat landholder, by name Churaman, who built two petty forts in the villages of Thun and Sinsini, a little south of Dig, from which he organised marauding expeditions and even ventured to harass the rear of the Imperial Army on the occasion of Aurangzeb's expedition into the Dakhan. Churaman was overcome by the Ruler of Amber, Jey Singh, expelled from his territories, and succeeded by his younger brother, Thakur Badan Singh, whose eldest son, Suraj Mal, subsequently assumed the title of Raja, and established himself at Bharatpur where he built a large fort. Suraj Mal took a large part in the numerous struggles of the first half of the eighteenth century, between the Mughals, the Mahrattas, the Rohillas and Duranis, and extended his borders until they included Agra. He was killed in 1763 by the Mughals while attempting to force a claim which he had put forward to the *faujdar* (military governorship) of Farukhnagar. His successor, Jawahir Singh, was defeated in a quarrel with the Raja of Jaipur, and was murdered at Agra in 1768. On his death his next brother, Ratan Singh, occupied the gaddi, but was also murdered after a very short reign. During the time of Nawal Singh and Ranjit Singh, the third and fourth sons of Suraj Mal, Najaf Khan stripped the Jats of all their possessions except the fort of Bharatpur and territory yielding an annual income of nine lakhs of rupees, which, at the intercession of Suraj Mal's widow, he allowed Ranjit Singh to keep. On the death of Najaf Khan in 1782, Sindia seized all Ranjit Singh's territories including Bharatpur, but again the widow interceded in her son's behalf, and Sindia restored eleven districts yielding ten lakhs of rupees, to which three more yielding four lakhs were subsequently added for services rendered to General Perron.

These fourteen parganas now constitute the State of Bharatpur. Subsequently Ranjit Singh entered into an alliance with Sindia against Jaipur, and thereby obtained the cession of Dig, which had been held by the Emperor since its capture by Najaf Khan, and eleven parganas yielding a revenue of ten lakhs of rupees.

On the termination of the Mahratta War in 1803, the British Government concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who, with 5,000

hoise, had joined General Lake at Agra and thereby contributed to Sindia's defeat. In return for this service, he received a grant of the districts of Kishanganj, Katawa, Riwan, Gokal and Sahar. Immediately afterwards, however, while in alliance by treaty with the British Government, he entered into secret correspondence with Jaswant Rao Holkar, who was then at war with the British Government, and offered him every kind of encouragement and support. At the battle of Dig in November 1804, the Bharatpur Troops, which the Raja declared to have been assembled for co-operation with the British, were actually engaged against them, and the fort opened a damaging fire upon the British Army. After the battle, Holkar took refuge in this stronghold, and all the resources of the State were openly employed on his side. A siege thereupon took place. Ranjit Singh, after a memorable defence, in the course of which he repelled four assaults with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men, finally made overtures for peace. These were accepted on the 4th May 1805, and a new treaty was concluded, by which he agreed to pay an indemnity of twenty lakhs of rupees, seven of which were subsequently remitted, and was guaranteed in possession of the territories which he had held previously to the accession of the British Government. The parganas granted to him in 1803 were resumed. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1805, leaving four sons Randhir, Baldeo, Hardeo and Lachman. The eldest Randhir, who succeeded him, died in 1823, and was followed by his brother, Baldeo, who died after about eighteen months. His son, Balwant, then six years of age, was recognised by the Government, but was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin Durjan Sal. A force, which started from Delhi in support of the rightful heir, was recalled by the order of the Government, who did not consider that its recognition of him involved any obligation to support him by arms. Eventually, however, when the disputed succession threatened a protracted war, it was determined to depose the usurper and reinstate Balwant Singh. After a siege that extended over nearly six weeks, Bharatpur was stormed by Lord Combermere on the 18th January 1826, and was dismantled. Durjan Sal was imprisoned at Allahabad, and Balwant Singh was restored to the gaddi under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a Political Agent. The Rani was removed in 1826, and the ministers were formed into a Council of Regency. In 1835, Balwant Singh was put in charge of the administration and ruled till his death in 1853, when he was succeeded by his infant son, Maharaja Jaswant Singh.

During the days of the Mutiny, the Bharatpur State rendered loyal assistance to the British Government, Bharatpur troops attacking and dispersing the mutineers whenever they appeared in the vicinity of the Bharatpur State. The State was administered by a Council under the Political Agent till 1872, when the Maharaja was invested with full governing powers.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh died on 12th December 1893, after a rule of forty years, and was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh, from

whom, however, owing to his intemperate habits governing powers were taken in 1895

In June 1900, Ram Singh shot his servant dead and was deposed from the gaddi, his infant son, Kishan Singh, being proclaimed Maharaja in August 1900. Until 1918, when the present Maharaja was invested with administrative powers, the State was administered, as in Jaswant Singh's infancy, by a Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA'

The Ruler.

SRI BRIJINDRA SAWAI
KISHAN SINGH, BAHADUR,

BAHADUR JUNG, OF BHARATPUR, was born on the 4th October 1899, and succeeded to the gaddi on the 27th August 1900 on the deposition of his father, Maharaja Ram Singh. During the minority of the Maharaja, the State was managed by the Political Agent and a Council of Regency. His Highness is a Hindu Jat of the Sinsinwar family and is the son of the late Maharani Maji Sahiba Gariaj Kuar, C I, the second wife of the ex-Maharaja Ram Singh.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he obtained the Diploma in 1916. He went to England in 1914 and was admitted into Wellington College where he studied up to September 1914. After leaving the Mayo College he received administrative training in Bharatpur, and on the 28th November 1918, he was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Maharaja was married on the 3rd March 1913 to the younger sister of the late Maharaja of Faridkot in the Punjab. He has seven children of whom four are sons. The eldest son, Maharaj Kumar Brijendra Singh, was born on the 30th November 1918 and is the heir-apparent.

His Highness is related by kinship to the Maharajas of Nabha and Hind and is connected by marriage with the Maharajas of Patiala and Faridkot.

The Rulers of Bharatpur have a permanent salute of 17 guns and the Maharaja enjoys a permanent local salute of 19 guns. He was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army on the 24th October 1921.

When the War broke out in 1914, His Highness at once placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India and offered his personal services at the front though this offer on account of his age could not be accepted. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry and Transport Corps rendered most valuable assistance in many theatres of the War and, in addition to supplying these Units, the State contributed unstintingly in men, money and material towards the prosecution of the War.

The following genealogical table shows the descent of the ruling family and other relatives.—

RELATIVES

(1) The nearest relative of the Maharaja is his uncle **RAO RAJA' RAGHUNATH SINGH**. He was born on the 7th January 1887, and is the second son of His late Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Bahadur. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and was a Cadet in the Imperial Cadet Corps. During the minority of the present Ruler he was a member of the State Council.

(2) **RAO RAJA GIRDHARI SARAN SINGH** is the grandson of the late Rao Raja Ajit Singh. He is receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

The Thakurs of the so-called Solah (sixteen) Kotris are also among the Maharaja's relatives. They hold some 27 villages, yielding an aggregate income of Rs 40,000 per annum. It is a tradition in the ruling family of the State that in case of failure of direct heirs the adoption to the gaddi must be made from among these Thakurs. This privilege constitutes their sole title to distinction.

LEADING MEN

The leading men of the State fall into two categories, *viz* (1) hereditary Sirdars or office-bearers and (2) State officials. The number of the former is not large and the following are among the most important of this group —

(1) **RAJA BRIJENDRA SINGH OF WEIR** is a descendant of Raja Pratap Singh, son of Thakur Badam Singh, and younger brother of Maharaja Suraj Mal, the founder of Bharatpur. Brijendra Singh was educated at the Mayo College. He enjoys a cash allowance from the State in lieu of Jagir.

(2) **RAO RAHADUR DHAU BAKHSHI RAGHUBIR SINGH** is a Gujar and the most important and notable representative of the old Bakhshi family, members of which have for several generations been holding high and responsible offices in the State. His uncle, Dhau Gulab Singh, had charge of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, when an infant, and was an important Member of the Administration under the then Political Agents. Gulab Singh had three brothers, Bakhshi Ganga Ram, Sanwal Singh and Govind Singh. Bakhshi Ganga Ram left several sons and Dhau Raghubin Singh is the eldest. He is a Member of the State Council and foster-father (as the title Dhau implies) of the present Maharaja. The family holds a jagir of the annual value of Rs 20,000.

Dhau Raghubin Singh accompanied the Maharaja on his two visits to Europe. The Government of India conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur on the 12th December 1911.

(3) **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DHAU BAKHSHI GIRDHAR SINGH** is the son of the late Bakhshi Nirbhay Singh, a brother of Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakhshi Raghubin Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is the senior Member of His Highness' personal staff and Military Member of the State Council.

He is also in command of the Ghurchara Divisional troops. He was appointed Dhau (foster-father) to Maharaj Kumar Sri Bijendra Singh in May 1919.

(4) MAJOR KUNWAR GHAMANDI SINGH is a Jat and comes from the village of Jaghina. He is a distant uncle of His Highness the Maharaja, being nephew of the Dadaji Sahiba Daiyao Kuai, widow of His Highness the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Officer, Kothi Khas, and Commandant of the Ram Risala.

Other notable personages, not falling within the category of leading families are.—

(1) DIWAN BAHADUR MUNSHI RAUSHAN LAL, B A, is a Government pensioner, and was formerly Indian Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. His services were lent to the Baharatpur State in 1909 as Financial Member of the State Council. He is now Judicial and Financial Member. The title of Diwan Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on the 2nd January 1916. He retired on pension from Government service in 1918.

(2) CHAUBEY HARI SHANKAR, B A, is a Brahman of the Mainpuri district in the United Provinces. He was formerly Treasury Officer and is now Accountant General.

(3) BABU HARI CHAND KHAIRI comes from the Punjab and is Deputy Collector of the Dig circle.

(4) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARDAR BAHADUR GANESHI LAL, a Brahman of Bharatpur, is Commandant of the Imperial Service Infantry. He was on active service in East Africa during the War and greatly distinguished himself there. He was mentioned in despatches three times. He was granted the Order of British India (1st class) with the title of Sardar Bahadur and the Order of Merit (2nd class) on the 4th August 1915 and 21st January 1918 respectively.

(5) COLONEL JUGAL SINGH Gujar was lately Commandant of the State Artillery and now commands the Machine Gun Battery.

(6) LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SARDAR BAHADUR GIRDHAR SINGH, C I E, a Jat, formerly commanded the Imperial Service Infantry. He was on active service in East Africa during the War and, in recognition of his meritorious services there, was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. The title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar in 1911. He was invalided in East Africa and returned to India in the end of 1916. He was appointed Recruiting Officer in 1917 and did good work in that capacity. He is at present attached to the first Muttoo Infantry.

(7) MAJOR SARDAR BAHADUR NARAIN SINGH, a Sikh Jat of the Punjab, was a Captain in the Imperial Service Infantry. He went to East Africa in 1914 and remained on active service throughout the War, being several times mentioned in despatches.

and rendering valuable services, in recognition of which the Government of India conferred on him the Order of British India, Second Class, with the title of Bahadur. He is also a Sardar Bahadur and has seen service in China, Tirah and the North-West Frontier. He is now Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

(8) BABU SUNDER LAL of Bharatpur, a Kayastha, is Vakil attached to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana at Mount Abu.

(9) BABU JUGAL BEHARI, M A, a Kayastha of Delhi, was for some time Professor at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Daly College, Indore. He joined the Bharatpur State service in 1919, and is Director of Public Instruction.

(10) CAPTAIN BALBIR SINGH is the son of Sardar Bahadur Narayan Singh and is a Captain in the Imperial Service Infantry. He served with that troop throughout the War in East Africa and in the words of the Special Officer "rendered most excellent services." He was several times mentioned in despatches for conspicuous gallantry. He was awarded the Indian Order of Merit, Second Class, and also an Italian Honour. He is an A D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja.

(11) PANDIT BULAKI RAM SHASTRI, Punjab Bhushan, Vidyasagar, Mahamahopadeshak, M R A S, was Shastri at the Mayo College for nearly 18 years. In May 1921, his services were lent to the Bharatpur Darbar by whom he has been appointed Raj Pandit. He is a well known Sanskrit scholar.

DHOLPUR

The family of the Ruling Prince of Dholpur belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats and traces its pedigree to Jēt Singh, who is said to have acquired lands to the South of Alwar in the eleventh century. From Bamoli, the adopted home of one of its descendants, the family takes the name of Bamraulia. Driven from Bamoli about the year 1367 A D by the Subahdar of Agra, the head of the house next migrated to Gwalior, where he took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's officers. Eventually the Bamraulia Jats settled near Gohad, and in 1505 A D Surjan Deo received from Raja Man Singh Tunwar of Gwalior a grant of the territory of Gohad and assumed the title of Rana. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh, in 1761 A D, possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 A D by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October 1781, between the British Government and Sindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana should observe his treaty with the English, Sindia should not interfere with his territories. In consequence, however, of the defection of the Maharaj Rana, this

stipulation was withdrawn and Sindia re-took Gohad and Gwalior. In 1803, Ambaji Inglia, Governor of Gohad, seeing the rapid success of the British arms, threw off his allegiance to Sindia, joined the force of the British Government, and agreed to surrender the fort of Gwalior and certain districts, which the Government intended to confer on the Rana of Gohad. The districts ceded by Ambaji Inglia, with the exception of the fort and the city of Gwalior, were made over to Rana Kirat Singh, who had succeeded to the gaddi of Gohad in 1804. The possession of Gohad led to disputes between the British and Sindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Sindia, and conferred Sindia's parganas of Dholpur, Bari and Rajakhera on Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. These parganas now form the Dholpur State. They had undergone constant changes of masters, had been seized by Raja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur after the battle of Panipat, wrested from him by Najaf Khan in 1775, taken by Sindia in 1782, occupied by the British in 1803, and made over again to Sindia in the same year.

Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was followed by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh, on whose death in 1870 his grandson, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, succeeded to the gaddi.

The late Ruling Prince, Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, K C I E, who held the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army, and succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911, and was succeeded by his brother, His Highness Maharaj Rana Udai Bhan Singh, the present Ruler.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD-
DAULA SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK
The Ruler MAHARAJADHIRAJA SRI

SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI BHAN SINGH LOKINDRA BAHADUR, DILER JANG JAI DEO, K C S I, K C V O, is a Hindu Vaishnav Ramanandi Jat of the Bamraulia family. His Highness is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893. On the death of his brother, Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gaddi in March 1911. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and won several prizes. After a short course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, His Highness went on a tour to Europe in 1912, and was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th October 1913. The relatives of the Maharaj Rana belong to a group of families which were originally eight (only seven survive now) and consequently are known as the "Athghai". These families are descended from one or other of the four sons of Maharaj Rana Bhag Raj, the ancestor in the ninth generation of the present Ruler, who was at that time the only representative of the Bamraulia house who had issue. Of the principal family or *Gaddi-kahgar* the Maharaj Rana is the only representative. The family

closely connected with the Ruler is the Pachgaonghar. The representatives of the "Athghar" take rank in the State only as connections of the Ruler. Very few adoptions have taken place into the *Gaddi-ka-ghar*, and all of them have been from the Pachgaon family. By clan and family the Maharaj Rana is connected with the Jat Rulers of Patiala, Jind, Nabha and Bharatpur. His mother was the second sister of the late Shahzada Basdeo Singh of Lahore. His Highness is married to the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukhan in Jind State. His Highness was attached to the staff of the General Officer Commanding, 2nd Division, Peshawar, when war was declared in 1919 against Amir Aman Ullah of Afghanistan and remained on active service till the Armistice was signed. His Highness is now in possession of Talluqa Pandri Ganeshpur in Rai Bareilly district left to him under a will by the late Shahzada Basdeo Singh. The Government of India have accepted His Highness' succession. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns and a personal salute of 17 guns. He was made a K C S I on 1st January 1918, Lieutenant-Colonel on 24th October 1921 and a K C V O on the 17th March 1922.

A daughter was born to His Highness on the 5th May 1924.

LEADING MEN.

The leading men of Dholpur are (1) the Rao of Sirmathra and the Rao of Rijhauni, members of the Jadon Bhati family of Karauli, (2) Jats of the Bid Kheria family and of the Bamraulia, Rajaunia, Dandak, Sandel, Bijolia, Hanselia and Dondonia families and of the Jadon Rajputs of Atar in Gwalior, who also hold lands in the Gwalior territory, (3) Hereditary office-bearers and (4) new officials.

(1) **RAO GOPAL SINGH OF SIRMATHRA** is a Hindu Jadon Bhati Rajput. On the death of Rao Ranjit Singh without an heir in November 1922, Keshav Singh was selected by the Dholpur Darbar as successor to the estate and was installed as Rao under the name of Gopal Singh, on the 22nd January 1923. He holds the first place in the State. He is descended from Mokar Rai, second son of Raja Gopal Singh of Karauli, who settled in Sirmathra in 1570. The estate is situated in the extreme south-west of the Dholpur State and comprises 32 villages. The Rao pays an annual quit rent of Rs 20,000 and one lakh as Nazrana on investiture.

(2) **RAO MAHENDRA SINGH OF RIJHAUNI** is a scion of the Karauli family. He was born in 1890 and succeeded his father in 1905. The estate, which pays quit rent of Rs 1,660 to the Daibar, consists of five villages and yields a revenue of Rs 5,000.

(3) **NAWAB KHAWAJA MUHAMMAD KHAN**, a big Jagirdar of the State, is a Member of the State Council.

OFFICIALS AND SIRDARS

(1) **KHAN BAHADUR KAZI AZIZ-UD-DIN AHMED**, O B E, I S O, Judicial Secretary to His Highness, is a retired

Deputy Collector of the United Provinces. He is a fellow of the Allahabad and Aligarh Universities and Trustee of the Agra College. He was specially mentioned in His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Despatch for valuable services rendered during the Great War, 1914-18. He has received —

(a) A sanad from His Excellency the Viceroy in recognition of War services,

(b) A sanad from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and a gold watch in recognition of war services,

(c) The Recruiting Badge in recognition of recruiting work,

(d) War Badge in recognition of voluntary general war service,

(e) I S O on the 4th June 1917, and

(f) O B E. on the 3rd June 1919.

(2) RAI BAHADUR MUNSHI KUNJ BEHARI LAL, a retired Deputy Collector from the United Provinces, is Revenue Secretary to His Highness. The title of Rai Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government on the 4th June 1921.

(3) PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI is Financial Secretary, and Accounts Officer. He is a Tazimi Sardar.

(4) MUNSHI DIN DAYAL, B.A., is personal Secretary to His Highness.

(5) SARDAR TARA CHARAN, a Tazimi Sardar, is Private Secretary to His Highness. He accompanied His Highness on active service to Peshawar and received a War Badge for voluntary general war services.

(6) HAKIM SAIYED ABDUL HUSSAIN is a great grandson of Bakat Ali, a famous Hakim (Physician) in the service of Maharana Kirat Singh.

(7) MIR ABID ALI, was formerly a Member of the Council.

(8) SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH, son of Colonel Inderbir Singh, is Commanding Officer, Dholpur Infantry.

(9) BABU KANNU MAL, M.A., is Judge.

(10) QILEDAR NAHAR SINGH, a relative of the Maharaj Rana, is Customs Officer.

(11) KUAR CHITTAR SINGH is State Engineer.

(12) SARDAR AJMER SINGH is Superintendent of Police.

CHAPTER IX.

MOHAMMADAN STATE.

TONK

The following account of the Tonk State is taken from Sir William Hunter's Gazetteer of India —

“ The ruling family are Pathans of the Boner tribe. In the reign of the Emperor Mohammad Shah Ghazi, one Tola Khan left his home in the Boner country and took service in Rohilkhand with Ali Mohammad Khan, a Rohilla of distinction. His son, Hayat Khan, became possessed of some landed property in Sarai Tain in the district of Moradabad, and to him in 1768 was born Amir Khan, the founder of Tonk. Beginning life as petty mercenary leader, Amir Khan rose in 1798 to be the commander of a large independent army in the service of Jaswant Rao Holkar and was employed in the campaigns against Scindia, the Peshwa of the Marhattas, and in assisting to levy the contribution exacted from Rajputana and Malwa. In 1806, Holkar granted to him the pargana of Tonk, and he had previously received the division of Sonj. In that year Amir Khan transferred himself and his army to the Raja of Jaipur, then at war with the Raja of Jodhpur, and after crushing the latter changed sides and reduced the former. Having indiscriminately plundered both countries, he, in 1809, proceeded at the head of 40,000 horsemen (being joined *en route* by 25,000 Pindaris) against the Raja of Nagpur. He was, however, warned off by the British Government, and returning to Rajputana his hands plundered the country. Eventually in 1817 the Marquis of Hastings, with the view of putting down the Pindaris and restoring peace to Rajputana and Central India, offered Amir Khan the sovereignty of all the tracts bestowed on him by Holkar, on condition of disbanding his army, which consisted of 52 battalions of disciplined Infantry, 150 guns, and a numerous body of Pathan Cavalry. Finding resistance would be useless, Amir Khan acquiesced. His artillery, with the exception of 40 guns, was purchased, and some of his troops enlisted in the British service. The remainder were liberally dealt with prior to disbandment, and the Rampura fort and the division of Aligarh Rampura were presented to the Nawab by the British Government as a free gift.” These arrangements were embodied in a Treaty in 1817. Amir Khan died in 1834, and was succeeded by his son Waziruddaula, who during the Mutiny of 1857 repulsed with comparatively few men an attack made on the Tonk Fort by the combined forces numbering some 17,000 men of the Nawab of Banda and Tantia Topi. In recognition of the bravery displayed on this occasion, the Nawab's salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns. He received a sanad guaranteeing the Tonk succession according to the Mohammadan law of succession on the failure of natural heirs. On his death in 1864, his son, Mohammad Ali Khan, succeeded to the gaddi. He

was deposed 3 years and 8 months later for his complicity in the attack made on the uncle and followers of the Thakur of Lawa, one of the chief feudatories of the State. He was succeeded by his son, the present Ruler, and the salute was reduced to 11 guns, the Ex-Nawab being at the same time made to reside at Benares and an annual stipend of Rs 60,000 assigned for his support out of the revenues of the Tonk State. He died at Benares in 1895. During the reign of the present Ruler, the permanent salute of 17 guns was restored. He enjoys a local salute of 19 guns.

**HIS HIGHNESS AMINUDDAULA WAZIR-UL-MULK
NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD**
The Ruler. **IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR,**

SAULAT-I-JANG, GCSI, GCIE, Nawab of Tonk, is the eldest son of Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, and was born in 1848 (A H 1265). He succeeded to the gaddi in 1866 on the deposition of his father. During his minority the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency of 5 Members presided over by His Highness' grand uncle, Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, and assisted by Captain J. Blain, an Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The Nawab was invested with governing powers on the 1st January 1870. He attended the Coronation Darbais at Delhi on 1st January 1903 and 12th December 1911. He contracted 6 marriages. Three Begums belong to the Tonk family, the fourth to another Pathan family, and the fifth to that of Nawab Kalb Ali Khan of Rampur. The senior of these Begums died in April 1907. Eighteen sons have been born to His Highness of whom the following nine survive —

- 1 Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, born on the 29th January 1877
- 2 Sahibzada Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan, born on the 13th February 1879
- 3 Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Rashid Khan, born on the 17th March 1880
- 4 Sahibzada Mohammad Abdulla Khan, born on the 23rd March 1880
5. Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Wahid Khan, born on the 28th June 1884
- 6 Sahibzada Mohammad Faruq Ali Khan, born on the 8th August 1885
- 7 Sahibzada Mohammad Masud Ali Khan, born on the 17th August 1886
- 8 Sahibzada Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, born on the 5th March 1887
- 9 Sahibzada Mohammad Ismail Ali Khan, born on the 31st January 1917

Out of 16 daughters born to His Highness four are dead and 12 are alive of whom 11 are married.

The Nawab has 8 brothers of whom four are by the same mother as himself. Five hold jagirs of values varying from Rs 8,306 to Rs 10,821 and 3 are in receipt of cash allowances. Six brothers have received titles from the State and one from the Government of India. Two hold offices receiving Rs 600 each per mensem as salary, in addition to jagirs.

The families most closely connected with the Nawab after the above, are those of the descendants of the nine sons and seven daughters of Nawab Amiruddaula. A niece of Nawab Kalb Ali Khan of Rampur was married to His Highness and one of the Nawab's sisters was married to the nephew of the former, another sister to Suraiya Jah, a descendant of the Mughal family. One daughter of the late Nawab Waziruddaula was married to the late Nawab Ghos Mohammad Khan of Jaora.

Succession in the Tonk family is by primogeniture modified by the rule of Mohammadan Law, which prefers a younger son to a grandson by an elder son who has predeceased his father.

The following is the genealogical table of the ruling family —

LEADING MEN

The leading men of the Tonk State are hereditary nobles, office-bearers, officials and others such as Molvis and Hakims

The following are the principal nobles and jagirdars —

(1) The heirs of Amirul Umara Munnul Mulk Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Rehman Khan, Ghalib Jang, uncle to the Nawab, receive cash allowance of Rs. 6,960 annually

(2) Azamul Umara Viqarul Mulk Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Ishaq Khan, Sitwati Jang, Jagirdar of Inoda, brother to the Nawab, holds a jagir valued at Rs 8,760 and pays Rs 25 as Nazrana. He has a seat in the State Council as Home Member.

(3) The heirs of Munnul Umara Mumtazul Mulk Sahibzada Abdul Samad Khan receive a cash allowance of Rs 7,400 in addition to a jagir village yielding Rs 984/12

(4) Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Sami Khan, eldest son of late Azamul Umara Muntazimul Mulk Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Mohammad Abdul Rahim Khan, Muzaffar Jang, Jagirdar of Loharwara, brother to His Highness, holds a jagir yielding Rs. 8,400 and is Nazim of the Civil Court, Tonk

(5) Nazamul Umara Ahtishamul Mulk Sahibzada Hafiz Haji Qari Molvi Mohammad Abdul Wahab Khan, Safdar Jang, Jagirdar of Baori, brother to the Nawab, holds a jagir yielding Rs 8,400 and has a seat in the State Council as Financial Member.

(6) The heirs of Muntazimul Umara Muazzamul Mulk Sahibzada Hafiz Mohammad Siddiq Khan, Delair Jang, Jagirdar of Ghans, brother to the Nawab, hold a jagir yielding Rs 7,100

(7) Viqarul Umara Aitemadul Mulk Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan, Dilawar Jang, Jagirdar of Bhamor, brother to the Nawab, holds a jagir yielding Rs 9,120

(8) The heirs of Sahibzada Safiullah Khan, brother to the Nawab, receive a cash allowance of Rs 6,000 per annum

(9) Sahibzada Mohammad Rafiq Khan, brother to the Nawab, receives a cash allowance of Rs 7,200

(10) Ahsanul Umara Mohsenul Mulk Sahibzada Mohammad Hanif Khan, Rafaat Jang, Jagirdar of Jhirana, holds a jagir yielding Rs 10,060

(11) Fakharul Umara Iftikharul Mulk Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Alim Khan, Firoz Jang, son of late Iftikharul Umara Fakharul Mulk Sahibzada Sir Mohammad Ubaidulla Khan Bahadur, K C I E, C S I, Firoz Jang, cousin to His Highness and jagirdar of Shob, holds a jagir yielding Rs 13,675

(12) The heirs of Sahibzada Nooruddin Khan, 1st cousin to the Nawab, receive an annual cash allowance of Rs 3,600

(13) Sahibzada Usaman Khan, son of Sahibzada Mohammad Khan, uncle to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs 10,260.

(14) Of the heirs of Sahibzada Ahmedulla Khan of Boikhandi, uncle to the Nawab, some hold jagirs, while others receive cash allowances aggregating Rs 13,000 in all

(15) The heirs of Sahibzada Hamid Khan, natural uncle to the Nawab, receive an annual cash allowance of Rs 9,600

(16) Sahibzada Abdul Raof Khan, son of late Sahibzada Ahmed Yar Khan, uncle to the Nawab, and other members of his family receive an annual cash allowance of Rs 7,200

(17) Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Rehman Khan, son of late Ashraful Umara Umdatul Mulk, Sahibzada Ahmed Yar Khan, Fateh Jang, holds a jagir yielding Rs 2,182

(18) Sahibzada Abdul Ghafoor Khan, uncle to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs 4,500

(19) Sahibzada Ahsanullah Khan, nephew to the Nawab, receives a cash allowance of Rs 4,200 per annum, and other heirs of Sahibzada Jamal Khan receive an annual cash allowance of Rs 3,058

(20) Sahibzada Ali Ahmed Khan, uncle to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs 4,020

(21) Badiul Umara Ziaul Mulk Sahibzada Mohammad Sher Ali Khan, Sarwar Jang, son of late Sahibzada Abdul Rahim Khan, cousin to the Nawab, receives an annual cash allowance of Rs 3,390 and holds the office of Chief Magistrate, Tonk

(22) The heirs of Sahibzada Ali Mohammad Khan, uncle to the Nawab, receive an annual cash allowance of Rs 3,780

(23) The heirs of Sahibzada Jalal Khan, receive a cash allowance of Rs 7,494

(24) The heirs of Sahibzada Bakht Buland Khan receive a cash allowance of Rs 7,419 per annum

(25) Sahibzada Abdul Mujib Khan, son of Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan, holds a jagir yielding Rs 5,363 per annum

(26) Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, eldest son of His Highness, holds a jagir yielding Rs 21,685

(27) Sahibzada Masud Ali Khan, son of His Highness, holds a jagir yielding Rs 10,400

(28) The heirs of Sahibzada Usman Ali Khan, son of His Highness, hold a jagir yielding Rs 8,400

(29) Sahibzada Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan, son of His Highness, holds a jagir yielding Rs 8,400

(30) Sahibzada Mohammad Abdul Wahid Khan, son of His Highness, holds a jagir yielding Rs 8,400

(31) Sahibzada Hidayatullah Khan, Afsar Jang, son of Sahibzada Asfandiyar Khan, holds a jagir yielding Rs 4,888

As a rule no service is rendered by the Jagirdars, though all are expected to assist the Ruler in case of emergency

The jagirs and cash allowances are hereditary, succession fees (Nazrana) being levied in the case of all Jagirdars not belonging

to the ruling family Jagirdars of the first class receive visits of condolence (Matampusi) from the Ruler

HEREDITARY OFFICE-BEARERS

(1) Mui Saman Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh is the officer in charge of the State Toshakhana and Arsenal His ancestors received from the present Ruler a jagir—village Sheopura—which yields Rs 405 a year He also holds muafi (rent free) lands and a village on Istimrari tenure

(2) Mohammad Umar, son of late Hafiz Abdul Rehman, receives a cash allowance of Rs 1,200 annually

(3) The heirs of Rahimulla Khan hold in jagir two villages which yield Rs 1,191, and render service with 5 sowars

HIGH OFFICIALS

(1) Rai Sahib Babu Gambhir Mal, is Private Secretary to His Highness The title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him by the Government of India on the 3rd June 1924

(2) Munshi Mohammad Ibrahim, Sayed, Mui Munshi to His Highness

(3) Munshi Sheikh Fasihulla, Assistant Mir Munshi to His Highness

(4) Munshi Mohammad Abdul Karim Khan, B A , English Secretary, State Council, Tonk

(5) Munshi Mohammad Abdul Rahim, Vernacular Secretary, State Council

(6) Sahibzada Abdul Towab Khan, General of the State Forces.

(7) Babu Mohammad Ashfaq Nizam, Nazim of Customs

(8) Munshi Sayed Ismail, Nazim of Tonk

(9) Munshi Sayed Ahmed Ali, Nazim of Aligarh.

(10) Molvi Sayed Ali Asghar, Nazim of Nimbahera.

(11) Munshi Sayed Zahiruddin, Nazim of Chhabra

(12) Mirza Qasim Beg, Nazim of Pirawa

(13) M Sayed Saiduddin, Nazim of Sonj

(14) Bakhshul Mulk Sayed Ahmed Khan, General Paymaster.

(15) M Mohammad Ahsan, Superintendent of Police, Tonk

(16) M Ali Hussain Khan, Superintendent of Police, Sonj

(17) M Ahmed Said Khan, Superintendent of Police, Nimbahera

(18) Sahibzada Hamid Ali Khan, Assistant to the Revenue Member

(19) Munshi Faiz Ahmed, Assistant to the Financial Member

(20) Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan, Assistant to the Home Member

(21) Sahibzada Khalilur Rehman Khan, 1st Assistant to the Judicial Member

(22) Dr T S Desai, L M S , of Bombay, State Surgeon.

- (23) MIs Desai, Lady Doctor, Walter Female Hospital, Tonk
 (24) Babu Ram Chandra, State Engineer

OTHER PERSONS OF NOTE

(1) Heirs of Pirzada Mohammad Irfan hold in jagir the village of Motuka, which was conferred by Nawab Waziruddaula and yields Rs 1,747 They pay no Nazrana

(2) Mohammad Gohar Ali Khan holds the jagir of Himmatgarh, which yields Rs. 4,696 and pays a Nazrana of Rs 113 The jagir was granted by Nawab Waziruddaula

(3) The heirs of Bahadur Mohammad Khan hold the jagir of Gangli, which was granted by Nawab Waziruddaula It yields an annual income of Rs 1,642, and pays no Nazrana

(4) The heirs of Vilayat Rai, a Mohammadan Bhat, hold in jagir the village of Hanu Kalan yielding Rs 4,700, a year and paying Rs 2,000 as Nazrana The jagir was conferred by Nawab Amiruddaula

(5) Rai Bahadur Seth Kesu Singh, Proprietor of the firm of Deep Chand Poonam Chand of Rutlam, holds a jagir granted by Nawab Waziruddaula consisting of Khari and another village yielding Rs 1,978 and paying Rs 10 as Nazrana

(6) The heirs of Zai Mohammad Khan hold a jagir consisting of Bhilwara, Uncha and two other villages, yielding Rs 1,847 a year and paying Rs 384 as Nazrana The jagir was granted by Nawab Amiruddaula

(7) The heirs of Mohammad Akbar Khan hold the jagir of Pipalya granted by Nawab Amiruddaula, which yields Rs 1,866 They pay Rs 244 as Nazrana

(8) The heirs of Thakur Abhey Singh hold the jagir of 'Titar Khara, which existed before the foundation of the Tonk State It yields Rs 1,261 a year They pay Rs 15-3-6 as Nazrana

(9) Hafiz Abdul Latif Khan holds the jagir of Naikhera granted by Nawab Amiruddaula, which yields Rs 393 a year and pays Rs. 100 as Nazrana

(10) The heirs of Ghulam Akbar Khan hold the jagir of Korvansa, granted by Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, which yields Rs 897 a year and pays Rs 173 as Nazrana

(11) Mohammad Sher Khan holds the jagir of Amirgarh, granted by Nawab Amiruddaula, which yields Rs 1,080 and pays Rs. 198-12 as Nazrana

(12) The heirs of Ghulam Dastgir Khan hold a jagir, consisting of Sanaoti and three other villages, granted by Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, which yields Rs 958 a year and supplies 5 sowars for the service of the State They pay Rs 49 as Nazrana

(13) The heirs of Raja Kalyan Singh of Dheru Madho hold a jagir, which yields Rs 1,433 and pays Rs 161-8 as Nazrana The jagir, with the title of Raja and the right to carry kettle drums and an ensign, was granted by Nawab Amiruddaula to the ancestor of

the present holder, who was Jamadar of *Harkaras* (messengers) Kalyan Singh during his life time transferred the title and the Jagir to his son, Lachhman Singh

(14) The heirs of Qazi Sayed Abdul Halim hold the jagir of Deoni, which was granted to their ancestor by the Moghul Emperor. It yields Rs 373 annually and pays Rs 28 as Nazrana. The Qazi receives a *Khilat* (robe of honour) at the "IDS" as a reward for conducting Id services and is authorised to collect octroi in the city

(15) The heirs of Captain Akhtar Buland Khan hold by grant from the present Ruler the jagir of Padli, which yields Rs 2,594. They are exempted from Nazrana.

(16) Raoji Binota and the Thakur of Mawasa hold Istimari villages in Nimbaheja paigana.

(17) Mrs Desai, Lady Doctor, holds by grant from the present Ruler, the Jagir of Kakraj Kalan, which yields Rs 835 annually.

(18) Sahuwan-Ajmer hold by grant from the present Ruler two villages, yielding Rs 2,000 annually and are exempted from Nazrana.

AJMER

The first rulers of Ajmer of whom anything is known were the Chauhans, by one of whom, Raja Aja, the city, from which the district takes its name, is said to have been founded in the year 145 A. D. The Chauhans held Ajmer without interruption till the days of Prithwi Raj, King of Delhi, who was, by adoption, ruler also of Ajmer. After the defeat of this monarch, the conqueror Shahabuddin took Ajmer and made it over to a relative of Prithwi Raj but shortly afterwards appointed a Governor of the city to control the new Raja. After the invasion of Timurlang and the extinction of the house of Tughlak, Ajmer was occupied by the Rana of Mewar, on whose assassination it fell into the hands of the Mohammadan Kings of Malwa. These held it from 1469 to 1531, when the kingdom of Malwa was annexed to that of Gujarat. The Prince of Marwar, Maldeo, took advantage of the opportunity to seize Ajmer, which was held by the Rathors for 24 years. Akbar conquered it in 1566. For 194 years from that date, Ajmer remained an integral portion of the Mughal Empire, and the centre of a *Subah* (Province) which comprised in it the whole of Rajputana. In 1720, Ajit Singh, the son of Raja Jaswant Singh of Marwar, seized Ajmer, and killed the imperial Governor. He was expelled by Mohammad Shah and his son Abhey Singh was appointed Viceroy of Ajmer. In the struggles which took place between Ram Singh, the successor of Abhey Singh, and the latter's uncle Bakht Singh, the Mahrattas, under Jay Appa Sindia, were called in by Bakht Singh. After Bakht Singh's death his son Bijay Singh opposed the Mahrattas and Jay Appa was assassinated at his instigation. Eventually Ajmer was ceded to the Mahrattas as *Mundhati* or compensation for the blood of Jay Appa, and was

held by them till 1787, when after the defeat of the Mahrattas at the battle of Tonga by the coalition of the Rathois and Kachawahas, under the Raja of Jaipur, the Rathois retook the city. Three years later the Mahrattas under De Boigne recovered Ajmer, which they held till 1818. At the close of the Pindari War in that year, Ajmer was ceded by Daulat Rao Sindia to the British by whom it has since been held.

The leading men of Ajmer fall into three classes — (1)

Leading men.

ISTIMRARDARS, (2) JAGIRDARS, and (3) SETHS. The *Seths*

are the bankers of Ajmer and live in the city. The *Istimrardars* and *Jagirdars* hold so much of the land of the district as is not *Khalsa*. As might be expected from the history of Ajmer, the land holders are all Rajputs or Mohammadans, but it is remarkable that, though the Chauhans held the district for over a thousand years, no single representative of the clan is now to be found within its borders. Almost all the Rajput estate holders are Rathor descendants of the ruling house of Marwar. The only exceptions are the Sisodia family of Sawar in the South, the petty *Istimrardar* of Manohampur, the *Jagirdar* of Rajgarh and one or two other small *Jagirdars*. These last are all Rajputs of the Gauri Clan. The Gaur Rajputs for a time held a prominent position in Ajmer. In the days of Prithwi Raj, three brothers, being then on a pilgrimage from Gauri in Bengal to Dwarka, were engaged by that monarch in a successful expedition against Daya Singh of Nagor, and subsequently each of them married a daughter of the King. One, Raja Bachraj, settled in Ajmer. In the course of time Junian, Sarwar (now in Kishengarh), Deolia and the adjacent country fell into the hands of the Gauri Rajputs and to the head of the clan Humayun gave a *Mansab* of Rs 7,000. In the time of Akbar, Raja Bithal Das founded the town of Rajgarh and called it after the name of his grandson Raj Singh. The son of the latter took Sinagar from the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs, who have now disappeared from the district. This was the climax of the prosperity of the Gaurs, for soon afterwards they were ejected from Rajgarh and all their territory by Kishen Singh, a Rathor. After 25 years of dispossession, Gopal Singh recovered Rajgarh and the Gaurs were in possession when the country fell into the hands of the Mahrattas. The Mahrattas in 1817 resumed Rajgarh, and the twelve villages attached to it, as the Raja was unable to pay a contribution of Rs 1,000 as *Fauj Kharach* (war expenditure). On the establishment of British rule, these villages were restored on condition of payment of *Nazarana* (succession fee), but as the *Nazarana* was not or could not be paid, the whole estate, with the exception of one small village, was resumed and remained *Khalsa* till 1874, when it was presented in jagir to the representative of the ancient house.

The ISTIMRARDARS are so called from the fact that they hold their estates in perpetuity on condition of paying an annual revenue to

Istimrardars.

Government, which is not liable to enhancement. They are divided into two classes—*Tazimī* and others. All are entitled to seats in *Daibar*. Of the nineteen principal *Istimīarī* estates, the holders of sixteen—*Bhīnai*, *Sawai*, *Masuda*, *Pisangan*, *Junian*, *Deolia*, *Kharwa*, *Bandanwara*, *Mehrun*, *Para*, *Deogaon-Baghera*, *Govindgarh*, *Tantoti*, *Baili*, *Bagsuri* and *Kerot*—enjoy the honour of the *Tazim*. Of these the first four and the *Istimrardar* of *Kharwa* are the heads of their respective houses from which the remainder are offshoots. The *Rathors* of *Ajmer* are descended from one or other of the chiefs of *Marwar*, of whom the following are, in this connection, the most important—*Rao Jodha*, 1453 (*Masuda* and *Bagsuri*); *Rao Maldeo*, 1531 (*Bhīnai*), and *Raja Uday Singh*, 1583 [*Gangwana* (*Jagu*), *Pisangan*, *Mehrun*, *Junian* and *Govindgarh*]. The families of *Deolia*, *Bandanwara*, *Deogaon-Baghera*, *Tantoti* and *Barli* are offshoots of the house of *Bhīnai* and the *Istimrardar* of *Para* is a descendant of the family of *Pisangan*.

In all the *Istimrardar* families, with the unimportant exception of *Karel*, where sub-division is still the rule, succession is by primogeniture, the provision for younger sons consisting generally of a grant of a well and a few *bighas* of land, which is heritable property until the line of the original grantee is extinct. In early times, as in *Karel* at present, all sons shared alike except the eldest, whose portion was generally larger than that of the rest, but the disruption of estates which ensued was so inconvenient that it was dropped in favour of an assignment, known as *gras*, of single villages to younger sons, an arrangement which, in its turn, has given place to that now prevailing.

The following account is given by *M^r La Touche* of the origin of the *Istimīarī* tenures—"The tenure of the feudal chief was originally identical with that of the chiefs in the Native States of *Rajputana*. The estates were *jagirs* held on condition of military service, and liable to various feudal incidents. Colonel *Todd* in his "*Rajasthan*," Vol. I, page 167, thus sums up the result of his inquiries into these tenures—"A grant of an estate is for the life of the holder, with inheritance for his offspring in lineal descent or adoption with the sanction of the Prince and resumable for crime or incapacity, this reversion and power of resumption being marked by the usual ceremonies on each lapse of the grantee of sequestration (*zabt*) of relief (*Nazarana*), of homage and investiture of the heir." From all that can be discovered the original tenure of the mass of the *Istimīarī* estates in *Ajmer* is exactly described by the above quotation. The estates were life grants but, like all similar tenures, they tended to become hereditary."

The *Istimīardars* are by law incompetent to make alienations lasting beyond their own lives. Like the other estates in *Rajputana*, those of *Ajmer* were originally held on service tenures, and were subject to certain feudal liabilities. In lieu of these burdens, the *Mahrattas* substituted fixed cash payments and exacted certain cesses. The latter were abolished by the British, and in 1873 it

was finally decided that the assessments then levied should be fixed in perpetuity

Of the Jagirdars, two, those of Rajgarh and Aijanpura, are
 Jagirdars. Gau Rajputs and one, Gangwana, is
 a Rathor. The remainder are
 chiefly Mohammadians, the principal being Diwan Sayed Ali Rasul,
 a descendant of Khwaja Mo-inuddin Chishti and Mir Yusuf Ali
 Shah, the descendant of a saint who lived in Heiat

Ajmer is the residence of the heads of several important firms
 of Seths, who have branches
 parts of India throughout Rajputana and in other

TAZIMI ISTIMRARDARS

(1) **RAJA KALYAN SINGH OF BHINAI**, a Rathor Rajput,
 Bhinai descended from Rao Jodha, the
 founder of the city of Jodhpur, is the
 premier Thakur of the district Chandia Sen, the grandson of Rao
 Mal Deo of Marwar (1531), came to Ajmer, and having by stratagem
 intoxicated Madlia, the chief of a band of Bhils who ravaged the
 country near Bhinai, slew him and dispersed his followers. For
 this service Bhinai and seven other parganas were bestowed on him
 in jagir by the Emperor Akbar. The Jagir consisted of eighty-
 four villages which were subsequently divided in the proportion
 of 46 to 38, between Uday Bhan and Akhay Raj in the fourth
 generation from Chandia Sen, the former making Bhinai and the
 latter Deolia his headquarters. Uday Bhan being at that time
 childless adopted Narsingh Das, a son of Akhay Raj, but on the
 subsequent birth of a son, Kesri Singh, three villages were assigned
 to Narsingh Das from whom is descended the present Thakur of
 Tantoti. Kesri Singh obtained Bhinai and twenty-four villages
 and a younger brother, Suraj Mal, who became the ancestor of the
 house of Bhandanwara, received ten villages. The twenty-five
 villages of Bhinai yield a revenue of about Rs 1,00,000 a year.
 Three of them have been assigned to the subordinate Thakurs of
 Sholian, Sarana and Santola as maintenance, and one, Kotri, to a
 Charan. Santola is held in mortgage by the Maharaja of Kishen-
 garh. The Bhinai estate pays a revenue of Rs 7,717 to Govern-
 ment. The title of Raja was bestowed on the head of the Bhinai
 house in 1783 by the then Ruler of Jodhpur as a reward for military
 service.

Raja Mangal Singh, who was an Honorary Magistrate and
 Subordinate Judge, received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal
 distinction on the 1st January 1877, and was admitted two years
 later to the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. On
 the death of Raja Mangal Singh, which took place on 29th June
 1892, Raja Uday Singh, his eldest son, aged six years, succeeded
 him. Uday Singh died on 29th June 1897, and was succeeded by,

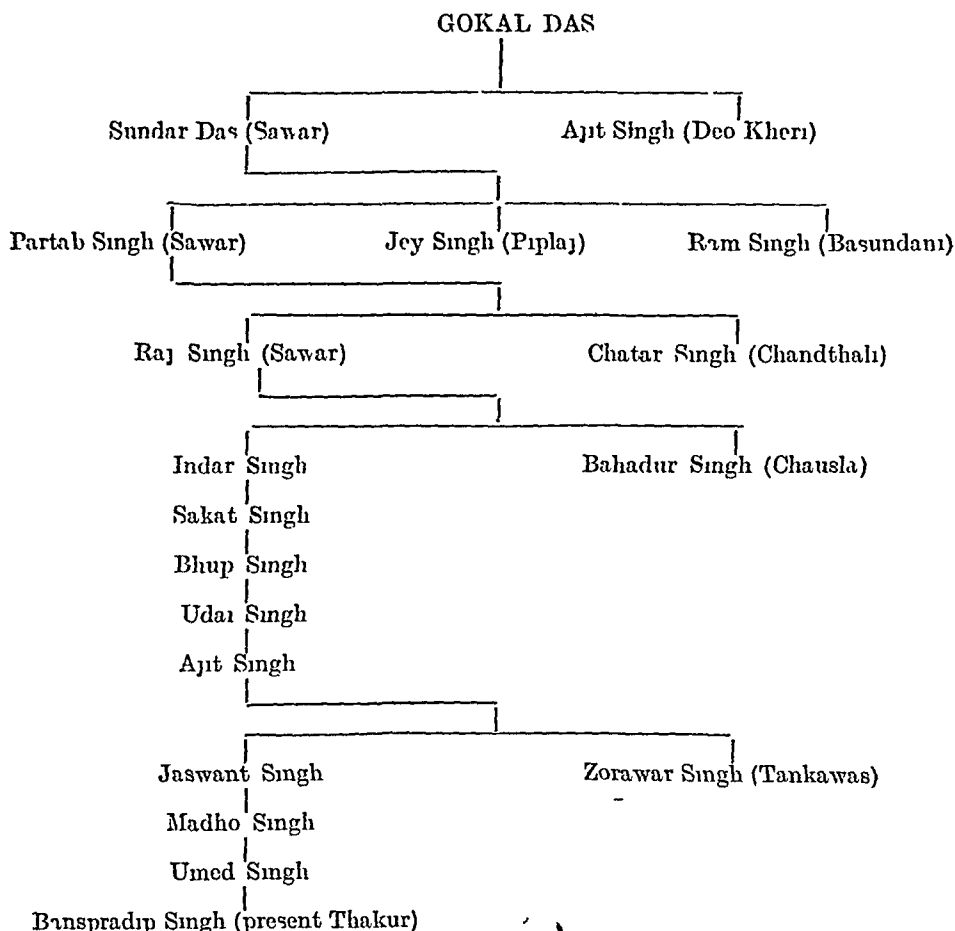
Raja Saidul Singh who died childless on the 2nd August 1913 and was succeeded by Raja Jagmal Singh in October 1913 Jagmal Singh was formerly Thakur of Sarana, a non-sanadi Istimrari estate under Bhinai Jagmal Singh died on 6th October 1917 and was succeeded by his minor son Kalyan Singh who was born on the 20th October 1913 He being a minor, his estate is under the management of the Court of Wards

The following pedigree shows the various branches of the Bhinai family —

(2) **THAKUR BANSPRADIP SINGH OF SAWAR** is a Sisodia Rajput of the Saktawat family, who holds an estate of

Sawar.

thirty-three villages yielding an annual income of about Rs 60,000, and paying Rs 7,215 as revenue to Government. The estate forms a portion of a jagir granted by the Emperor Jehangir to Gokal Das, grandson of Sakat Singh, and great grandson of Rana Udai Singh of Mewar. Thakur Banspradip Singh, who succeeded his father, Thakur Umed Singh, was born in January 1893. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and knows Hindi and English. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif within the limits of his estate. His nearest family is that of Tankawas. The title of Raja was conferred on Thakur Madho Singh, the grandfather of the present Thakur, as a personal distinction in 1877. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family from Gokal Das and the connected branches —



(3) **THAKUR BIJAI SINGH OF MASUDA**, a Rathor Rajput of the Mertia family, holds the largest and richest estate in the district consisting of 26 villages, yielding a revenue of about a lakh

Masuda

of rupees and paying Rs 8,555 as revenue to Government. Several Mer villages in Merwara, which were formerly held by the Thakur of Masuda, have been declared *Khalsa*, the Masuda Thakur receiving Rs 4,000 a year as compensation. According to a badly authenticated tradition, the town of Masuda received its name from Masud Ghazi, a son of Salai Sahu, who founded it in the time of Sultan Mohammad. The paragana of Masuda was given as a jagir by the Emperor Akbar to Hanwant Singh and his brothers as a reward for the exclusion by them of the Puar (Diamar) Rajputs, who had attacked the imperial *Thana*. Hanwant Singh was the son of Jagmal, and the great-great-grandson of Rao Jodha of Marwar, through the latter's son Duda. For four generations the estate was not divided, but since that time divisions have been frequent.

Rao Bahadur Singh died on the 10th July 1903. His grandfather, Devi Singh, rendered assistance to the British in their conquest of Merwara in 1817-18.

The present Thakur Rao Sahib Bijai Singh is from Nandwara family of which the founder was Samrat Singh. Rao Bahadur Singh, at the time of his death, left no male issue nor did he adopt any son during his lifetime. The title of succession to the Masuda estate was, therefore, disputed by the two claimants, viz., the family of Sheigarh and the family of Nandwara. In March 1905, the Government of India decided the succession in favour of the Nandwara family. Thakur Bijai Singh was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The title of Rao was personal to Bahadur Singh. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on the present Thakur by the Government of India on 1st January 1923. The following is the genealogical table of the Masuda family —

(4) **RAJA RANCHOR SEN OF PISANGAN**, a Rathor Rajput of the Jodhawat family, holds an estate consisting of eleven villages

Pisangan. to the west of Ajmer, of which the annual income is about Rs 23,000 and the revenue payable to Government Rs 4,563. The founder of the estate was Kesri Singh, a grandson of Raja Uday Singh of Marwar, who, having come to Ajmer to seek his fortune, ejected the Puar (Pramar) Rajputs from Pisangan. His son, Surjan Singh, conquered Junian from the Gaur Rajputs and Meharun from the Sisodias. In the division of property, which took place on Surjan Singh's death, Pisangan was assigned to the youngest son as a reward, it is said, for his having avenged the death of an uncle. The title of Raja, which is held by courtesy by the Istimrardar of Pisangan, was granted by a *Sanad* of Maharaja Man Singh of Marwar in 1806 to Nathu Singh in recognition of the services rendered by the latter in the famous marriage dispute between Jodhpur and Udaipur. The title was also conferred as a personal distinction by the British Government on the late Thakur Partab Singh in 1877. Raja Partab Singh was succeeded by Raja Kandarp Sen adopted from the Khawas family. The latter died on the 21st April 1916 and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja Ranchor Sen, who was born on the 18th May 1891 and received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsif within the limits of his own estate. The following pedigree shows the descent of the Pisangan, Junian and Meharun families —

- (5) THAKUR KESRI SINGH OF JUNIAN is a Rathor Rajput, belonging to the same family, as the Raja of Pisangan (q v) The

Junian.

Junian estate consists of sixteen villages, yielding an annual income of Rs 50,000 and paying Rs 5,723 as revenue to Government. The Istimrardar of Junian is a hereditary *Bhumia* of Kekri and as such is bound to supply Sowars whenever required. He holds also one village in Jaipur and one in Kotah in jagir. Rao Kalyan Singh, late Istimrardar of Junian, was the son of Kanwar Ranjit Singh and succeeded his grandfather, Thakur Umed Singh, in 1868. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Kalyan Singh, on whom the title of Rao was bestowed as a personal distinction in 1877, had married a sister of the late Maharaja Mangal Singh of Alwar. He died on the 30th July 1895, leaving two sons, Kesri Singh and Nahai Singh.

Kesri Singh, the eldest son, who was born on the 8th October 1886, succeeded his father Kalyan Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and knows English and Hindi. He exercises the powers of a Munsif and Magistrate, third class, since 1919. His younger brother, Nahai Singh, is serving in the Alwar State. Thakur Kesri Singh is married in Shekhawati at Nawalgarh and has two sons, the elder named Sujan Singh, who was born on 14th June 1906 and the younger named Amai Singh, who was born on 6th December 1910. They are both receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

- (6) THAKUR BIJEY SINGH OF DEOLIA, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Akhay Raj, the son of the founder of the Bhinai family,

Deolia

holds an estate of six villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs 35,000, and paying Rs 4,745 as revenue to Government. During the Marwar ascendancy, Deolia supplied 36 horsemen to the service of the State and the holder enjoyed, besides the Ajmer jagir, an estate of the value of Rs 36,000 in Marwar and received Rs 35 a day from that State. The Marwar Jagir and the daily allowance were continued till 1806. The descent of the Thakur and of the minor connected families, is shown in the pedigree of the Bhinai family at page 200.

Thakur Bijay Singh (born 30th January 1901) succeeded his brother Thakur Suraj Bhan Singh on the latter's death on the 1st May 1922.

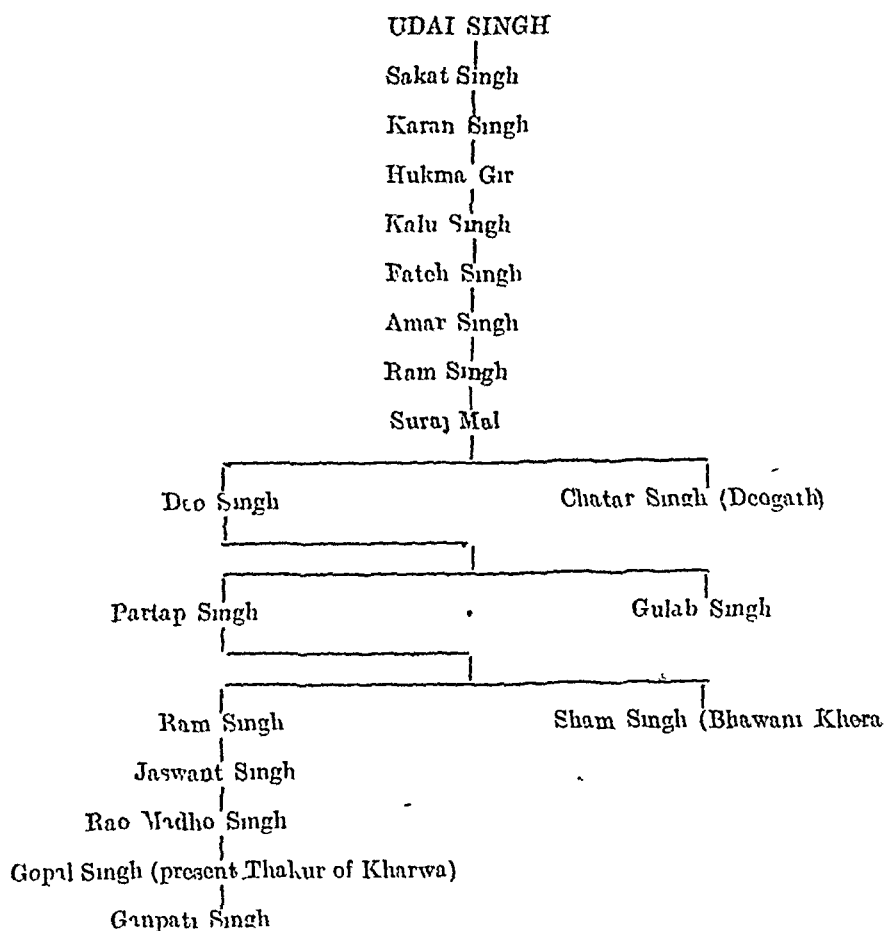
The estate of Shokla has been included in Deolia, Thakur Bhur Singh having died heirless.

- (7) THAKUR GOPAL SINGH OF KHARWA is a Singhot Rathor Rajput of the Sakat family, descended from Rao Jodha. He

Kharwa.

holds an estate consisting of fifteen villages, and yielding an estimated annual revenue of Rs 72,000 and pays Rs 2,318 to Government. The estate is said to have been conferred by the Emperor Akbar on Sakat Singh, a son of Raja Udai Singh of Marwar, as

a reward for saving the Emperor from drowning. For seven generations no division took place, but at the present time three villages belonging to Kharwa are held by three subordinate Istimrardars, and one by Charans. Seventeen villages, which formerly belonged to Kharwa, were incorporated in Merwara on the constitution of that district, and the Istimrardar receives Rs 1,000 a year from the British Government in full satisfaction of his claims to these villages. Thakur Gopal Singh has a son named Ganpati Singh, born on 17th August 1895, who was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The estate was attached by Government on the 27th June 1915, but the attachment was subsequently withdrawn and the estate was placed under the management of the Court of Wards. The following pedigree shows the descent of the Thakur of Kharwa and the connected minor Istimrardars from Raja Udai Singh —



(8) THAKUR RAMESHWAR SINGH OF BANDANWARA,

Bandanwara.

a Rathor Rajput of the Bhinai family (q v), holds an estate of twenty-one villages situated to the South of the Nasirabad Cantonment. The estimated annual income of the estate, including the subordinate Jagri of Amargarh, which pays revenue to the Thakur,

Page 208—*Bandanwara*—

In the end add "The present Thakur attained his majority in August 1925 and was entrusted with the management of the Estate" and omit the words "and is now receiving training in administration of his Estate in association with the local Manager"

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him as a personal distinction in 1901 and that of Rao Bahadur in 1910. The estate of Jaola has also been included in Bandanwara, Thakur Lachhman Singh of Jaola having died heirless.

(9) THE THAKUR GADADHAR SINGH
Page 208, "*Mehrun*", Para. (9)—

In the end of para substitute "Thakur Nand Singh has four sons, all of whom are minors".

GOVERNMENT OF RS 2,000. The origin of the estate has been described in the account of Raja Ranchor Sen of Pisangan. In 1811, the Thakur of Kadera, Lal Singh, made an attack on his cousin, Jagat Singh, Thakur of Mehrun, on the ground that insufficient land had been assigned to him for maintenance. The attack was successful, and Jagat Singh and his son, Bhairat Singh, after a promise of safety, were treacherously murdered. Lal Singh made himself master of Mehrun, but was forced to give up his conquest by the Raja of Shahpura, and Bhairat Singh's widow was placed in possession of the estate. She, in 1842, adopted his cousin, Jawahir Singh, who was subsequently succeeded by his brother Kalu Singh. Thakur Gajadhar Singh, who succeeded his

Page 208 (Para), para 10—

In the end of para substitute "who has a son named Bijai Bahadur Singh, aged 7 years".

BRANCH OF THE PISANGAN FAMILY
(9 v) The estate, which consists of six villages, pays Rs 2,492 as revenue to Government. To the villages originally separated from Pisangan and assigned to the first Thakur, Jhujhai Singh, two were subsequently added by himself and one by his son. Thakur Sangram Singh died on 30th November 1918, leaving no issue and was succeeded by Thakur Ranbir Singh.

(11) RAO SAHIB THAKUR PARTAB SINGH OF DEO-

Deogaon-Baghara

GAON-BAGHERA, a Rathor Raj-

put of the Deolia branch of the Bhinai family (9 v 1) holds an estate consisting of three villages, which yields an annual income of Rs 28,000 and pays

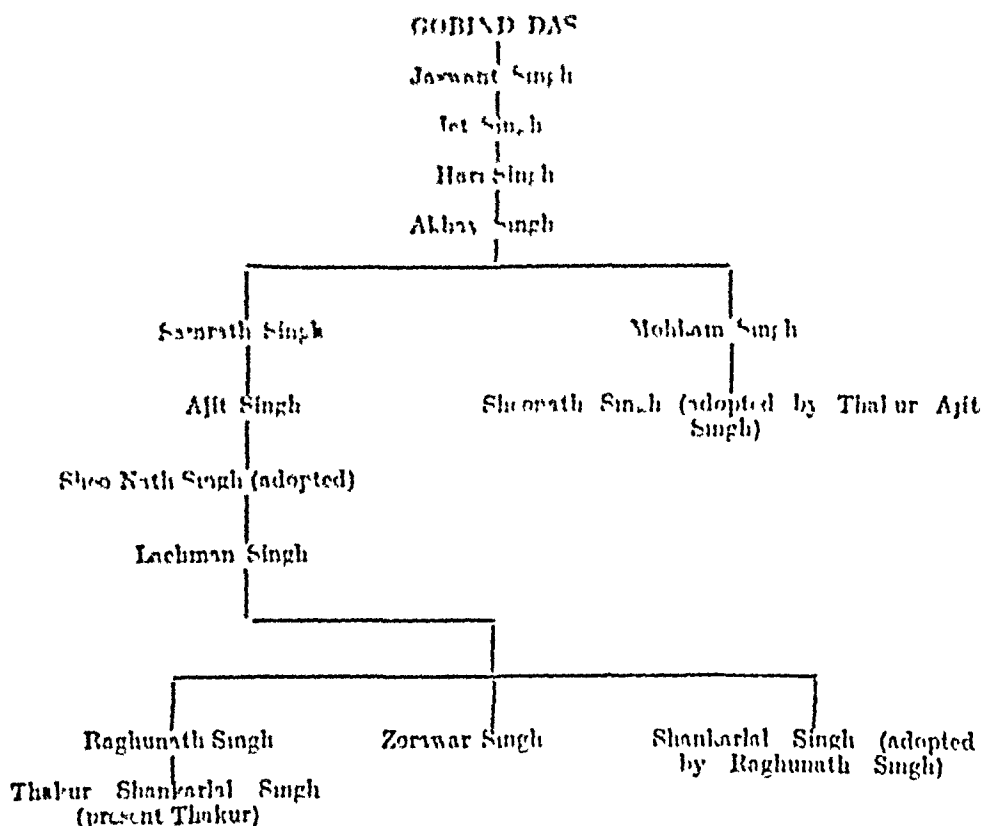
Rs. 5,925 to Government. The founder of the estate was Nahar Singh, the third son of Akhay Raj, who having obtained Nandsi as maintenance from Deolia, expelled the Gaur Rajputs from Deogaon and the Sisodia from Baghera. Of the villages which he thus obtained, he bestowed three on the Thakur of Junian, who had assisted him in his enterprise, and whose son had been slain in battle. Thakur Partab Singh, who was born on the 20th September 1875, succeeded Thakur Sardar Singh to whom he was collaterally related, and who died on the 30th May 1900. Thakur Partab Singh has a son named Shambhu Singh. He is an Honorary Magistrate and Munsifi within his estate. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1918.

(12) THAKUR SHANKAR LAL SINGH OF GOVIND-

Gobindgarh

GARH, a Rathor Rajput, descended from Raja Uday Singh of Marwar,

holds a small estate of two villages and three hamlets to the West of Ajmer. The annual income is about Rs. 5,000 and the revenue paid to Government is Rs. 2,118. The founder of the family was Govind Das, a grandson of the Mota Raja (Uday Singh) of Marwar. The present Thakur was born on the 17th September 1877 and received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. The Thakur succeeded by adoption his eldest brother in 1891. The following pedigree shows the descent of the family.—



(13) THAKUR JIWAN SINGH OF TANTOTI, a Rathor

Tantoti.

Rajput of the Bhinai family (q v) holds an estate of three villages of a

total income of Rs 25,000 and pays Rs 2,898 annually to Government. The Thakur holds *Bhum* lands in three jagir villages named Keriā Kalan, Keriā Khurd and Moia Jhari. The jagir village in Maiwar has since been resumed. Thakur Jaswant Singh, father of the present Thakur, was granted the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction in 1910 and of Rao Bahadur in 1921. The present Thakur is a minor and his estate is under the management of the Court of Wards. He is, at present, receiving training in Administration under the Manager of the Court of wards.

(14) THAKUR SHAMBHU SINGH OF BARLI, a Rathor

Barli.

Rajput of the Deolia branch of the Bhinai family (q v) holds an estate

consisting of twelve villages of which the revenue is estimated at Rs 27,700 and pays Rs 3,398 annually to Government. The village of Piplia, which formerly belonged to Barli, now forms a part of the Bhinai estate, having after much litigation been made over to Zorawar Singh, the grandfather of the present Raja of Bhinai, who had been adopted by Bishan Singh, the then Thakur of Barli, early in the present century. The condition of the adoption was that, in the event of Bishan Singh having no son, Zorawar Singh should be heir to Barli, or, should a son be born, should obtain Piplia. A son was born, but, until compelled, the Barli Thakur refused to make over Piplia. The present Thakur, Shambhu Singh, who was born on the 25th November 1888, succeeded his father Thakur Moti Singh in 1923 on his death which took place on the 22nd August 1923.

(15) THAKUR ONKAR SINGH OF BAGSURI is a Rathor

Bagsuri.

Rajput of the Masuda family (q v)

The Bagsuri estate consists of two villages and a hamlet, yielding an annual revenue of about Rs 17,000 and pays Rs 1,410 to Government. The founder of the estate was Lal Singh, the brother of Hanwant Singh, who obtained Masuda by grant from Emperor Akbar. Thakur Lachman Singh, father of the present Thakur, who succeeded his father, Thakur Nahar Singh, was born on the 6th September 1869. The title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him in 1916, as a personal distinction. Thakur Onkar Singh received education at the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has been trained in district Administration and is, at present, on foreign service in the Baiwani State in Central India, where he is employed as Diwan. He has a brother named Naram Singh and a son named Partab Singh. The name of the estate is said to be derived from *bagh* and *sur*, Lal Singh having seen a pig and a tiger fighting on the spot where the fort was built by him on the assurance of the augurs that it would be impregnable.

(16) **THAKUR UDAI SINGH OF KEROTE**, a Rathor Rajput of the Deolia Branch of the Bhinai family, is descended from

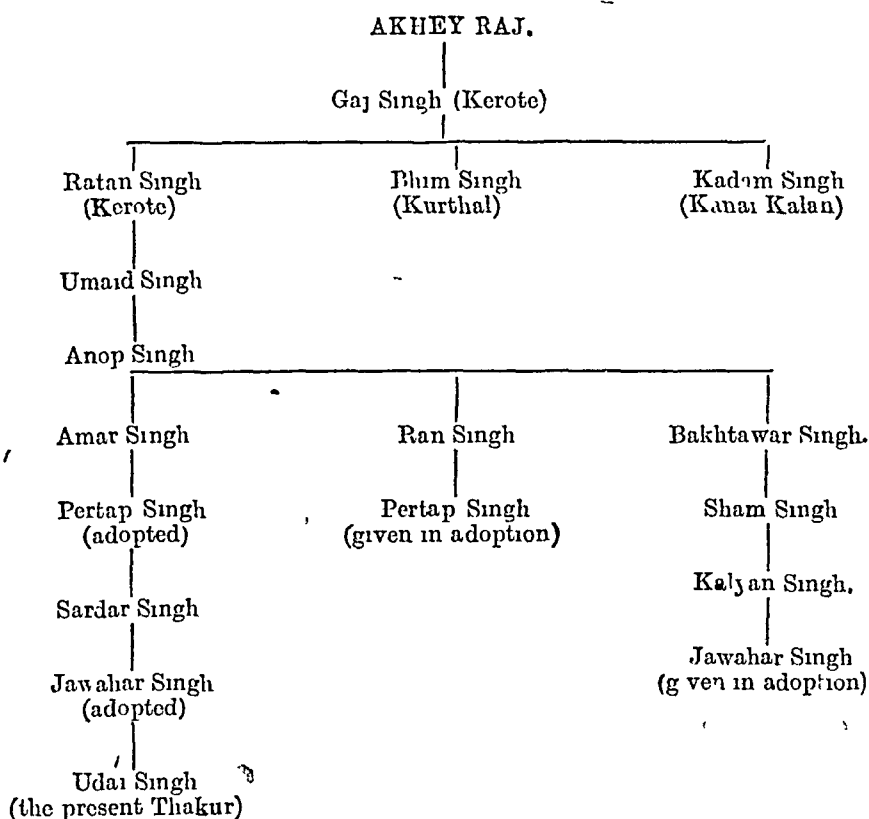
Kerote

Thakur Gaj Singh, whose father, Thakur Akhey Raj, was the founder of the Kerote estate. The estate consists of three villages yielding an annual income of approximately Rs 16,000 and paying Rs 1,964 (including cess) as revenue to Government.

Thakur Uday Singh was born on the 4th October 1893 and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, Thakur Jawahar Singh, which occurred on the 30th October 1900. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination. The estate was managed by the Court of Wards during the minority of the present Thakur. He was entrusted with its management in the year 1914.

The Thakur was granted the dignity of Tazim by the British Government in June 1923. He exercises the powers of a third class Magistrate and Munsiff within the limits of his estate.

The following genealogical tree shows the descent of the family —



JAGIRDARS

(1) **RAJA RAJ SINGH, JAGIRDAR OF RAJGARH**, is a Gaur Rajput of the Bithal Dasot family. The estate consists of two

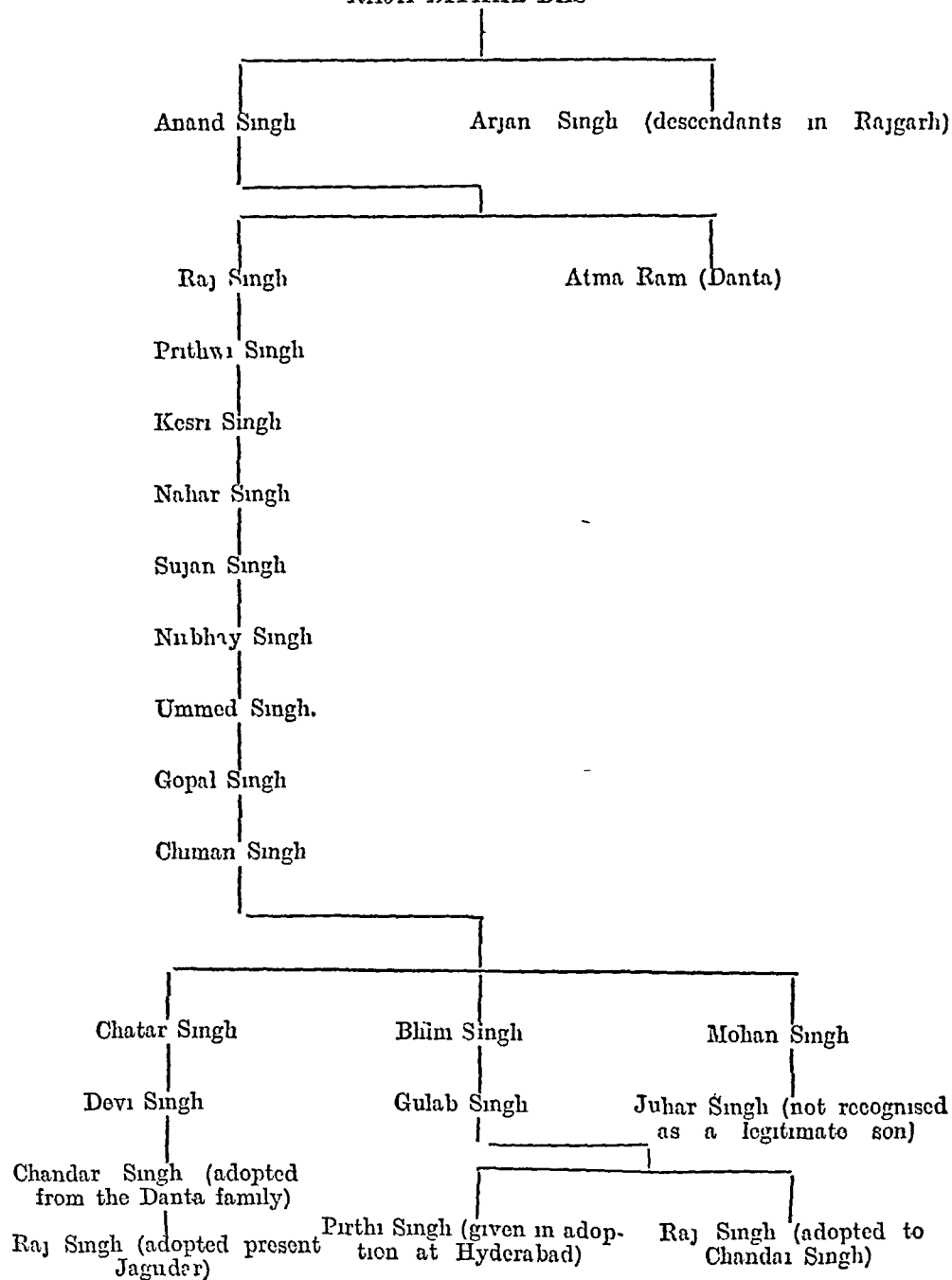
Rajgarh.

villages and yields an annual income of Rs 5,000. The title of

Raja is held by courtesy by the head of the family, and was conferred on Debi Singh by the British Government as a personal distinction in 1877. The late Raja Chandar Singh died on the 23rd January 1907 leaving no male issue. Raj Singh succeeded him by adoption. He received education at the Mayo College. He has a son named Mul Singh.

The following genealogical table gives the descent of the family.—

RAJA BITHAL DAS



(2) The Sajjada Nashin-i-Dargah-i-Khwaja Sahib or Diwan is

The Diwan.

a lineal descendant of Khwaja Mo'inuddin Chishti, who is said by

tradition to have come to Ajmer from Sanjai in Khorasan to establish a shrine. According to the account given by Mr La Touche (Settlement Report, page 51) "The Khwaja Sahib is said to have died in the year 1235 at the age of 97, and to have come to Ajmer at the age of 52, shortly before the invasion of India by Shahabuddin. Many marvels are related of him in the Akhbarul-Akhyar and other works, and it is difficult to extract the historical facts of his career from the mass of romantic legends which have gathered round his name. It was at Medina that a voice came from the tomb of the Prophet calling for Mo'inuddin and directed him to go to Ajmer and convert the infidels. He obeyed the call, and, on his arrival at Ajmer, rested on the spot now known as the Kangara Masjid in the Dargah, where at the time the king's camels were tethered. From this he was ejected, and went and took up his abode on the hill which overlooks the Ana Sagar, the margin of which lake he found covered with idol temples. The idolators, enraged at the slaughter of kids by the Musalmans, conspired to massacre them, but, when they came in sight of the Khwaja, remained rooted to the spot and though they tried to ejaculate Ram! Ram! could only articulate Rahim! Rahim! In vain did the idolators, led by the great sorcerer, Ajapal, and the Deota, Shadideo, renew their attacks. They were defeated on every occasion and finally begged forgiveness of the Khawaja and invited him to come and take up his abode in the town. He consequently chose the site of the present Dargah." The shrine which commands the most profound veneration from Indian Mohammadans, and was visited on foot by the Emperor Akbar as a pilgrim, is endowed with a jagir in Ajmer of fourteen villages, yielding a revenue of about Rs 22,000, and with another in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territories. The income of the jagir in Hyderabad is shared equally by the Diwan, the Dargah and the Khadims (servants). The Diwan is the Manager and head of the spiritualities of the shrine and, besides large offerings, which he shares with the Khadims, holds a jagir in Ajmer and another in Hyderabad. The income of the jagir is about Rs 11,500.

Page 213, para (2), (*The Diwan*)—

In the end, add "and has been made an Honorary Magistrate in March 1925".

Page 213, Nawab Khan

Omit last line and substitute "The successor

Khan to the Jagir has been sanctioned by the Government of India".

Aurangzeb to Ajmer on his expedition against Dara, but was put to death on suspicion of treachery. His son, Sheruddin, received a jagir from the Emperor Farrukhsiyar. The present Nawab studied at the Mayo College, Ajmer. Succession is by primogeniture.

(4) **RAJA KALYAN SINGH**, Jagirdar of Gangwana, is a Rathor Rajput, descended from

Gangwana.

Kishengarh State Maharaja Raj Singh of Kishengarh (1706-48) died leaving four sons of whom the eldest, Fateh Singh, became the ancestor of the Fatehgarh family. The second, Sanwant Singh, succeeded to Kishengarh. The third, Bahadur Singh, on the failure of heirs to Sardar Singh, son of Sanwant Singh, became the ancestor of the present Ruler of Kishengarh. The fourth, Bir Singh, got a share in Kareri and left two sons, Amar Singh and Surat Singh. It was intended by Sardar Singh that Amar Singh should succeed him, but Bahadur Singh, with the help, first of the Maharaja of Jodhpur and subsequently of Holkar, expelled Bir Singh and his family from all their possessions except Ralaota and procured the adoption of his own son, Birad Singh. Bir Singh, having joined the Maharattas, was killed at the battle of Panipat, and his two sons received a jagir of six villages, three subsequently confiscated by the Maharattas, being assigned to Amar Singh, and Gangwana, Untia and Magra to Surat Singh. Of Surat Singh's two sons, the elder received Ralaota, and the younger, Aijan Singh, the Gangwana jagir out of their father's inheritance. Aijan Singh's sons, Balwant Singh and Sher Singh, divided the Gangwana estate, of which moieties are held by their descendants. The whole income of the Jagir is about Rs 7,000. In the elder branch, that of Raja Bijai Singh, primogeniture now prevails. Raja Kalyan Singh succeeded his adoptive father, Raja Bijai Singh, in 1911. He was born in 1894, and was educated at the Mayo College. Of the shareholders in the other moiety of the jagir, Raja Aman Singh, whose sister was the mother of Maharaja Sajjan Singh of Udaipur, is in the service of Mewar Darbar. The title of Raja is enjoyed by the members of the family by courtesy and was conferred as a personal distinction in 1877 upon Raja Balwant Singh.

(5) **MIR MOHAMMAD YUSAF ALI SHAH**, a Mohammad-

Dudiana.

dan Sayid Pizada, holds a jagir consisting of Dudiana and half Dil-wari of the annual income of about Rs 3,800. The former is held by the Jagirdar as Sajjada Nashin of the Shrine of Khwaja Maudud Chishti in Herat, with which, however, all connection has ceased for the last two centuries. The whole jagir is of small value and is under the management of the Court of Wards owing to the Jagirdar's minority. Mir Inayatulla Shah, the grandfather of the present Jagirdar, was at one time an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He was succeeded by his son, Hafiz Mohammad Ismail, who in his turn was succeeded by his son, Mir Shah Mohammad Yahya, who died in 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle, Mir Mohammad Yaqub Ali Shah, father of the present Jagirdar.

(6) **MIR MEHRBAN ALI**, Jagirdar of Jharwasa and Bhatiani,

Jharwasa.

holds a two-third share in a jagir of which the whole value is about

Rs. 6,000 and which is enjoyed revenue free. Mir Mehrban Ali, who was recognised as Jagirdar in 1888, succeeded his grandfather, Mir Nizam Ali, who was an Honorary Magistrate, a Member of the Jagir Committee and President of the Committee of the Daigah Khwaja Sahib. Mir Mehrban Ali has a son named Yasin Ali.

SETHS

(1) SETH ABHAI MAL LODHA, an Oswal Mahajan, is considered a leading Banker of Ajmer. He belongs to the Lodha family, of which the origin is ascribed to a Chauhan Rajput of Nandoli in Marwar, who being born without arms and legs received the nickname of *Lodha* (a clod), and subsequently obtained his limbs by the favour of a Jain ascetic. An ancestor of the family migrated to Alwar, and a further migration took place two generations ago to Jaipur and subsequently in 1818 to Ajmer, where the firm was established under the style of Kanwal Narian Hamir Singh Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal, real father of Seth Abhai Mal, was President of the Municipal Committee, Ajmer. He was Honorary Magistrate in the City for many years, and received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1890. Seth Samir Mal died in 1898. Diwan Bahadur Seth Umed Mal, adoptive father of Seth Abhai Mal, received the title of Rai Bahadur in 1901, and that of Diwan Bahadur in 1913, and was an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer. He died in 1923. Seth Abhai Mal is also an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer.

(2) RAI BAHADUR SETH TIKAM CHAND SONI is the proprietor of the banking firm of Jawahir Mal Gambhir Mal. He is an Honorary Magistrate. His great-grandfather, Jawahir Mal, was an inhabitant of Krishengarh, whence he migrated to Ajmer in or about 1816 and made a large fortune by trading in opium. Seth Mul Chand and Seth Nemi Chand, the grandfather and father of Seth Tikam Chand, enjoyed the title of Rai Bahadur. The firm has branches at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kotah, Karauli, Dholpur, Calcutta, Bombay, Mandasaur, Agra, Gwalior, Neemuch and

Page 215—

Substitute for para 3 the following —

“Seth Piarey Lal, a Jain Oswal, belongs to a family which, four generations ago, being then settled in Reyan, received the hereditary style of Seth from the Raja of Marwar. Seth Hamir Mal, the grandfather of the present representative, was well known in his time. His son Seth Chand Mal's position and services as a member of the Municipal Committee and the District Board, Ajmer, and as an Honorary Magistrate gained him in 1877 the title of Rai. Seth Piarey Lal is the present representative of the firm, which owns several Zamindari villages in the Central Provinces, are Government Treasurers at Peshawar, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kangra, Malakand Agency (Frontier Provinces) and have branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Murapur, Damo, Jullandhar, Hoshiarpur, Peshawar, Jodhpur, Benares and other places”.

Mirzapur, Sagar, Rai Bareilly, Damoh, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Peshawar, Gwalior, Jodhpur, Jhansi, Indore and other places

(4) SETH KALYAN MAL DADHA is another of the leading bankers of Ajmer. His family originally had their chief house of business in Jaipur. The firm does a large business in Hyderabad (Deccan). His father, Rai Bahadur Seth Sobagh Mal, was an Honorary Magistrate of Ajmer.

